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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2545.

DR. SUN ADVOCATES A REVOLT IN CHINA

Overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty Urged by
the Famous Revolutionist—Emperor is
"Sick Man of the Far East."

Dr. Sun Yat Sen bids fair to become one of the world's noted men if all the plans he is presenting to the Chinese people of Hawaii and the Chinese Empire, are consummated.

The famous revolutionist spoke yesterday afternoon in the Chinese theater on Hotel street to a mass meeting of Chinese to whom he unfolded his views of the political situation in the Chinese Empire. Throughout his address he fearlessly stated that revolution in the Empire was the one event which would take China out of its present deplorable position with reference to the world powers and place it on a footing which would cause the nations to respect it. The overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, he said, should be undertaken by revolution, and this, in his opinion was to be a certainty. He strongly advocated that the Chinese of Hawaii back the revolutionary party in the attempt to overthrow the Empire and establish a Republic on its ruins.

Dr. Sun said that it was his great present duty to the Chinese people that so many centuries have elapsed since the Manchus became the rulers of the Empire, that the Chinese have forgotten that the present dynasty is foreign to the Chinese people, as foreign as the Russians or the Japanese and that as soon as the Chinese people awake to this fact they will rise in a mighty, crushing revolution, and forever rid themselves of their oppressors.

Dr. Sun was received with great enthusiasm and his speech was frequently punctuated with applause. The theater was packed from pit to gallery and even the stage was crowded. Dr. Sun appeared in cool linen, his dress and short-cropped hair giving him the appearance of a man of the world, a Chinese. As a speaker he showed unmistakable evidence of being an orator of considerable power. He has a prepossessing appearance, his features are impressive and he seemed to sway his audience at will. There was nothing of the fanatic or even the enthusiast in his appearance or manner. He appeared more a methodical, painstaking thinker, cool and collected, and born to be a leader, as he has already proven himself to be in the secret council of the revolutionists, or at the head of a determined band of Chinese revolutionists engaged in battle with the forces of the Chinese Emperor.

Dr. Sun, after a formal introduction, spoke directly to his subject, which was on the principles of revolution and what they meant to the Chinese people. His theme, he said, dealt entirely with the overthrow of the present dynasty, the government of the Manchus. He gave a historical sketch of revolutions from the oldest times to the present.

"In revolution," said he, "we have a safety valve for the Chinese people. It is the only means we have to redress our wrongs."

The first man to head a revolution, he went on, was Tong Wu, who overthrew the first dynasty. He is regarded by the Chinese people as one of the seven sages of China. Before the first dynasty the government was a sort of a Republic, when the Emperor was selected by the people, a wise man in

whom the people could repose their trust.

"The question is whether we ought to revolt against the present Manchu dynasty," he said.

"We ought to do so, we must do so!" exclaimed Dr. Sun vehemently, bringing his fist down upon a table at his side.

"Why? Because the present reigning house is that of a fallen conqueror, and second because it is not a house of our own Chinese race. According to the growing feeling and sentiment of patriotism the Emperor should be turned out whether he is a good or a bad ruler."

Dr. Sun sketched the misgovernment of the Manchu dynasty. Great slaughter of the Chinese people took place when the Manchus came into power. The Chinese submitted and ever since then the Manchu dynasty has devised skillful methods to prevent the Chinese people from rising in revolt. The Chinese have stoically submitted to every form of suffering until they are now a crushed race.

The speaker said the Chinese people have little protection from foreign nations, as the Chinese government seems to care little for them. For this reason the Chinese people were not respected and not on an equal footing with people of other nations. Under such conditions, even though the Emperor were one of their own race, they should rise and throw him out.

"The dynasty is decaying," continued the revolutionist. "If we, the Chinese people who should be governing our affairs, do not rise and turn out this Sick Man of the Far East, other powers will yet do so and then divide up the Empire. This is one of the most powerful reasons why we must rise and overthrow the dynasty and restore the country again to its ancient people."

"The prosperity of China is now certain to assist in spreading the seeds of revolt over the vast Empire. We know the Manchus have become impotent. Their extreme weakness was apparent during the Boxer trouble. Then not more than 20,000 troops of the Allied Army marched upon Peking and captured the capital of the Empire. This is the midst of a nation of 400,000,000 of people. Think of it! Only 20,000 soldiers in that vast Empire and the Manchu government standing weakly by while it was done!"

"If such an army of foreign soldiers could capture the capital, what would happen if the Chinese people rose in their might. They could take the capital much easier than did the Allies."

"There is no great difficulty before us in accomplishing this same result. The real difficulty lies in the fact that the people have not awakened to the fact that the Manchus are foreigners, as much so as the Russians or any other power. Centuries of suffering under the Manchu yoke have rendered the Chinese people callous to the knowledge of who their present rulers really are. But once the people are awakened and realize their own strength, we can easily devise an invulnerable plan to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and build upon its ruins a good government—the Republic of China."

This departure of the U. S. Asiatic squadron, however, should by no means be regarded as an assurance that there will be peace in the Orient. While the situation for the moment appears more favorable for a Pacific termination, and thus justifies the temporary removal of that American naval force which is always welcome here, still there is no certainty that any day may not witness some new and dangerous development.

LAWYERS WILL PUT THE COUNTY ACT TO A TEST

The Bar Association Took the Matter Up at Its Meeting Yesterday.

The Bar Association at a meeting held yesterday decided to take the action suggested by the town meeting and make an immediate test of the county act in the Supreme Court. The Executive Committee was authorized to arrange for a test if one could be successfully made and two counsel will be appointed to represent each side. J. A. Mathewman will attack the case and A. S. Hartwell will defend it. A resolution proposed by Mr. Stewart to delay matters, with the intention of awaiting the result of the Hatch mission was almost unanimously rejected and the matter will be taken up immediately after a conference with the Governor and the Attorney General.

The meeting was called to order by President W. O. Smith in the Castle & Cooke hall shortly after four o'clock. There were present W. O. Smith, J. A. Mathewman, A. S. Hartwell, E. P. Dole, L. A. Thurston, W. L. Stanley, A. A. Wilder, A. F. Judd, S. H. Derby, W. W. Thayer, L. J. Warren, T. McCants Stewart, R. D. Mead, J. L. Kaukoku, C. R. Hemenway, E. A. Mott-Smith, W. L. Whitney, B. L. Marks and W. C. Parke.

Mr. Smith stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the resolutions adopted at the town meeting, which Secretary Mathewman read, together with a short letter of transmission from Secretary J. L. Holt.

A. S. Hartwell immediately moved that the executive committee be authorized to arrange a plan to consider the feasibility of a test of the validity of the county act, and that two counsel from the Bar Association be selected to represent each side in the controversy to serve without compensation. The motion was seconded by E. P. Dole.

COMPLIMENT TO THE ASSOCIATION.

General Hartwell in support of his motion said he appreciated the compliment to the Bar Association conveyed by the resolutions adopted at the town meeting. "Action such as taken at the public meeting in referring this matter to the Bar Association is unusual to say the least," said Mr. Hartwell. "I am glad on some accounts for an expression of that kind of confidence in the Bar. It is an unusual thing for this Association to attend to a public matter in this way, but there is no question but what it is a matter of great public interest to have the county act tested, and that as soon as possible. If we are to have the law sustained we should lose no time; if the Supreme Court does sustain it it will be very well, and if in the meantime the mission of Mr. Hatch is successful the case can then be continued or withdrawn entirely."

W. O. Smith stated that the appeal from the citizens to the Bar Association should be heeded and the resolutions adopted at the town meeting were again read.

JUDGE STANLEY IN OPPOSITION.

Judge W. L. Stanley opposed the proposed action of the Bar Association in attempting to help litigation, when the county act had never been attacked. "I feel as does Judge Hartwell, that we ought to appreciate the action of the Merchants' Association and the mass meeting," said he. "In recognizing the Bar Association as a factor in local conditions. The compliment to the Association is unusual, but at the same time, I for one, do not believe that a resolution of that kind should be passed at a small meeting such as this is, where less than one-fourth of the members are present. It should be left over until a larger meeting. This idea is not altogether the action of the Merchants' Association, but as I understand it was inspired by one member of this Association. It is outside the objects and scope of the Bar Association to take up the county act and have it decided by the Supreme Court. It was only recently through the public press that doubt was cast upon the legality of the county act. The elections had already been held under it and the expense of this election incurred and up to this time there has been no question of its legality. It is only lately in a certain portion of the public press that there has been a call for a test, whether it is for the purpose of getting a confirmation by the Supreme Court of the county

act, when the validity has not yet been attacked, or whether with the hope of having it declared invalid, and a special session of the legislature called or the centralized government continued I do not know. I for one, in the light of recent disclosures in regard to the Legislature, do not favor a special session.

"I have been speaking with lawyers in regard to the act and it seems to be the feeling that although certain sections have been knocked out yet the act, as a whole, stands. If that is the opinion, then in the use of going to court for a test case. The Bar Association is not political in its make-up and is not anxious to have the law knocked out. If we are satisfied then to have it remain in force let us stay out of the contest. The bar has shown in the past in time of danger, or crisis, that its members were as patriotic as any other class, and just as willing to serve without pay as others. I think in the revolution of 1895 they showed this and threw their whole energy and support at the foot of the government. My view in this matter is not prompted by any thought that we would have to perform our services gratuitously, for we are always anxious and willing to do our part, but I for one am against it. I don't see how we can ask the Supreme Court to take up a new case when there is no question yet of its validity, and where the Territorial officer has as yet refused to surrender his functions to the county officers. Before we can ask the Executive Committee to see if litigation can't be started we must first show the Supreme Court that there is some real controversy over it. It is not the purpose of this Association to stir up litigation."

REQUEST IS REASONABLE.

J. A. Mathewman said that the request was a reasonable one and that the resolutions did not purpose to ask the Association to determine whether county government is good. It was simply a request to take a test case to the Supreme Court, and the only thing was to accede to the desires of the citizens and make the test. The committee could determine whether to bring the suit or whether it might be better to first discuss the matter at another meeting of the Association.

STEWART RESOLUTION.

Mr. Stewart said it was simply a question of procedure, whether the matter should be approached judicially, slowly and with caution or in heat and passion as characterized the town meeting. He then offered the following substitute resolution:

Whereas, the Governor has initiated a movement in the matter of the County Act; and

Whereas, this Association should work in harmony with him in dealing with said matter; therefore,

Resolved: That a committee of three be appointed by the President, he to be the chairman thereof, to confer with the Governor upon the said matter, and to report to this Association at its next meeting their recommendation as to how and when this Association should proceed in the premises, and whether it should institute any proceedings at all.

Resolved: That when this Association adjourns it adjourn to meet in this room, Monday, December 21st, 1903, at 4 o'clock p. m.

President Smith said he desired to call attention to the fact that the new resolution was not responsive to the appeal of the town meeting.

Mr. Stewart replied that his resolution didn't make the Association refuse the request of the town meeting but simply provided for the line of procedure. He believed that it was the policy of the Association to always work in harmony with the Governor and Chief Justice.

NO TIME FOR DELAY.

Mr. W. O. Smith said that there was no necessity for delay. "This matter has been discussed publicly for a long time, and resulted in holding a mass meeting on Monday evening at the instance of the Merchants' Association where it was seriously, carefully and earnestly discussed. It resulted in the appointment of a committee which prepared resolutions for presentation to a meeting Friday evening, and which allowed time for ample deliberation. The resolutions there introduced and adopted asked the Bar Association to take steps to have the county act tested, and it seems appropriate that we respond. There is an opinion that the county act is in real danger, or at

(Continued on page 1.)

MATTERS ARE STRAINED WITH THE COLOMBIANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—United States Minister Arthur M. Beaupre will soon leave Colombia for home. He reports Bogota quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is reported that Great Britain and Holland will insist that the Republic of Panama shall assume \$25,000,000 of Colombia's debts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Secretary Root declares that the published testimony in the case of General Wood is being wilfully distorted against that officer. The press is being systematically misinformed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The steel corporation has reduced wages for the new year from five to twenty per cent. This affects 150,000 operatives. Similar action by others is expected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The argument over the Northern Securities merger has begun in the Supreme Court. Attorney General Knox is speaking for the United States.

KOBE, Dec. 15.—In an agreement between Russia and Korea it is arranged that Russian officers will command Korean battalions in the event of emergencies.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The fact that the Cabinet will not meet again this year is indicative of peace in the Orient.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House Insular Committee has reported in favor of seating the Porto Rican delegate.

ONE OF THE MISSING VOUCHERS HAS TURNED UP

One of the missing House vouchers for the destruction of which Solomon Meheula was indicted by the Federal grand jury, has turned up, and is now said to be in the hands of the clerk, ready to be turned over if he is charged with the offense in court.

The voucher is one made out to Speaker F. W. Beckley for \$133.40, being for his salary, and which was unaccounted for when the vouchers were turned over to the jury.

A few days after Meheula's indictment was made public the former assistant janitor of the House found the missing document among his papers. He claimed to have picked it out of the waste basket during the House session and to have preserved it. The document was given to Meheula, who was very glad to get it. The voucher was not receipted by Beckley but had been approved by the Accounts committee.

Meheula claims that the grand jury will find that he did not destroy any of the vouchers knowingly, and that if any are missing it is only a result of carelessness. One of the indicted clerk's friends said yesterday that Meheula did not destroy any of the vouchers, and if he had, could easily have replaced them, as all the documents were in his possession. Many of these that were returned had nothing but Meheula's handwriting upon them, and it is claimed that he could have written enough to balance the books if any had been knowingly destroyed.

SHARKS COME BACK TO PEARL HARBOR

Yachtsmen report that the sharks, turtle and hihimanu are returning to Pearl Harbor. Until dredging operations commenced the turtles and hihimanus could frequently be seen sunning themselves on the surface of the inland waters while a shark hunt was always productive.

The presence of the big clam-shell scoop and later the huge snake-like suction pipe in mid-channel seemed, however, to scare away the finny life that lives alternately inside and outside the bar and for a long time little was seen of these specimens.

A few weeks ago, however, the sharks reappeared and their fins were seen frequently gliding along the channels. The smaller fish of the lochs once more began to be harassed and made known the presence of the larger predatory fish from the open sea by flushing from the surface like coveys of frightened birds.

Then the hihimanu came back and next the turtle so that Pearl Harbor once more is the haunt of big game, from the angler's standpoint.

BIG GAMBLING GAME RUNNING

The biggest gambling game ever started in the city is said to be running now over a downtown saloon. The place is reported to be fitted up with all modern appliances, and there is no limit to the games. Thousands of dollars are further said to have been wagered there in a single night.

The Chinese games are not running. They have been making preparations to start up business on a large scale after the first of the year, but the action of the police in raiding the fa games has deterred them from their contemplated action. Smaller Chinese games are running in isolated places, but the limit is seventy-five cents and a dollar, and high stakes are seldom played for.

M. F. Scott has filed suit against W. S. Edings to recover \$787.84 as balance due on a debt contracted July 20, 1902. The original amount was \$1045.34 on which \$258 has been paid. The account was for merchandise and building material furnished by the plaintiff.

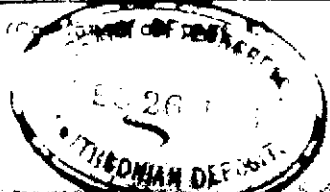
JAPANESE VIEW OF THE SAILING OF EVANS' FLEET

Tomorrow afternoon will probably be signalized by the appearance off port of the cruiser fleet of Rear-Admiral Cooper. As the fleet passed Midway about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in squadron formation, it is probable that the vessels, which include the cruisers Albany, Cincinnati, Raleigh and New Orleans and the collier Pompano, will arrive together.

The cruiser squadron sailed from Yokohama on the afternoon of December 10, according to passengers on the Nippon Maru. The departure created a decided sensation and the fleet was on a good send-off. While the Maru was in port the battleships were being coaled in preparation for departure.

The Nippon Gazette, of November 23, carried the orders for the departure of the American fleet from Yokohama to Honolulu, had the following:

"It is understood that the entire fleet of American warships now in these waters has been ordered to proceed to Honolulu. The information has not been confirmed, but officers attached to some of the ships now in the Nippon harbor said today that it was correct. They stated that the order was issued from Honolulu and reached



HAWAII HAS NEARLY 600 SPECIAL TAXPAYERS

How Many Liquor Dealers Who Have Taken Out Federal Licenses—Liliuokalani's Claim. Gehr Still at Work.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The advance sheets of the Internal Revenue Commission's report for the last fiscal year were given out for publication here today. They include the figures for Hawaii and show that there were 589 special taxpayers. These were distributed as follows: rectifiers, 3; retail liquor dealers, 456; wholesale liquor dealers, 45; brewers, 1; retail dealers in malt liquors, 60; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 21; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine in imitation of butter, 2; retail dealers in oleomargarine, free from coloration in imitation of butter, 1.

The figures for the previous fiscal year were: rectifiers, 4; retail liquor dealers, 395; wholesale liquor dealers, 56; dealers in leaf tobacco, 1; dealers in manufactured tobacco, 12; manufacturers of cigars, 3; brewers, 3; retail dealers in malt liquors, 22; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 16; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, 2; bankers, 9; billiard tables and bowling alleys, 45; brokers, stocks and bonds, etc., 18; custom house brokers, 6; proprietors of circuses, 1; proprietors of exhibitions not otherwise provided for, 7; proprietors of theaters, music halls, etc., 7; making a total number of 607 special taxpayers, but the laws in force as to internal revenue were somewhat modified for the past fiscal year, several of the war taxes having been repealed. It will be noticed however that the number of retail liquor dealers in the Territory has increased whereas the number of wholesale dealers has diminished.

The legal records of the Revenue bureau show that the suits tried in Hawaii during the fiscal year resulted in decisions favorable to the government for the amount of \$7,000 in the aggregate, while the costs amounted to \$870.74. These were all criminal cases. July 1 last, the district attorney reported that there were no internal revenue suits pending.

The total internal revenue collections for the fiscal year in Hawaii by Collector Roy H. Chamberlain, were \$40,050.52, as against \$70,235.22 for the previous fiscal year. The falling off was principally due to the repeal of the last of the Spanish war taxes. This brought the official compensation of Collector Chamberlain from \$2,375 to \$2,250, as the salaries of collectors are regulated by the amount of annual collections.

Four illicit distilleries were seized and destroyed during the fiscal year, resulting in twelve arrests. The claims presented from Hawaii for rebate on tax on tobacco under the act of April 12, 1902, were 44 on an amount of \$9,577.48 received by the collector. The Bureau here in Washington allowed all of these claims to an aggregate of \$9,575.20.

The total of distilled spirits gauged in Hawaii during the fiscal year was 31,124 gallons. There were dumped for rectification, 13,725.4 gallons and 16,034.5 gallons were rectified. There were withdrawn from warehouses during the year on payment of tax 1,364.1 gallons.

Hawaiian matters have not been very active here during the past week. The same is true of all matters at the National Capital, for with an agreement to take a vote on the Cuban reciprocity bill in the Senate December 16 next, the bottom dropped out of the extra session of Congress. Both houses are adjourning from day to day or for three day periods and this will continue for a week in all probability. The agreement to vote in the Senate absolutely assures the enactment of the Cuban reciprocity bill into law and within a week after that date it will undoubtedly have been signed by the President and become the law of the land.

LILIUOKALANI'S CLAIM.

Senator Blackburn has again introduced the bill to recompense ex-Queen Liliuokalani for her crown lands. The bill is very brief, comprising only a half dozen or so printed lines, and the amount to be paid is left entirely blank. The ex-Queen is now at the residence of the Delegate from Hawaii, 1522 K street. The claim will be pressed again before Congress but it will probably be several months yet before anything of a decisive nature regarding it develops. It goes to the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and sometime during the regular session, which begins a week from Monday, will be taken up and considered.

Prince Kuhio is making a good impression among the Senators and Representatives here thus far. Of course there has been nothing important doing, but he has mingled a good deal with prominent men who have had an opportunity to get acquainted with him. He was the guest of Senator John H. Mitchell at an elaborate dinner to about fifty Senators, members of Congress, and newspaper correspondents the other evening at the Highlands and was seated by ex-Senator John M. Thurston, now a resident here and well known in the Islands.

No echo of complaint is heard around Washington over the confirmation of Judge Dole and Governor Carter. The action was taken by the Senate, after waiting as long as it was thought proper to wait, and the few men in public life who showed any disposition to make any criticism because they had not been consulted promptly acquiesced in the action.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood have gone to Philadelphia today to attend the great football game between the teams of the army and the navy. There has been a large exodus of Washington people for that event.

Governor Taft, of the Philippines, will be a passenger on the Gaelic for San Francisco and will arrive in Honolulu, en route, about the middle of January. He departs from Manila December 23 and will spend Christmas in Hongkong. He will retain his commission as governor until he reaches Washington, whereupon his nomination as Secretary of War will forthwith be forwarded to the Senate. As governor of the Philippines he receives a salary of \$20,000 annually, while as Secretary of War he will receive only \$8,000 annually.

Representative Hamilton of Michigan, who will be chairman of the House Committee on Territories, and whose appointment thereto will probably be announced next Tuesday, stated to me today that he had not given much thought to proposed Hawaiian legislation that will come before the committee this winter. He expects to take up the work vigorously as soon as his committee is organized but will wait for most of the proposed bills to be acted upon by the Senate committee and by the Senate, because of the work of the commission from the Senate, which visited Hawaii a year ago. It

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ESTATE DECISION LITTLE AND RELIGION

Brown Upheld But Hilo Judge Rules Injunction Is Refused. Now Against Buddha.

Chief Justice Frear is the author of a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, which reverses the decree of Judge Gear granting an injunction to C. A. Brown against A. W. Carter et al., trustees of John H. Estate, Ltd. The gist of the decision is that the injunction was premature, though the contentions of Brown as to his position and powers under the articles of association are correct.

Among other things the court holds that the former Mrs. Brown having, while the wife of the plaintiff, signed the conveyance to the corporation of the interests of herself and minor children, cannot now object to the legitimate transactions of the corporation. Another point is that shortness of notice of a corporation meeting which was not objected to at the meeting cannot now be pleaded to avoid anything done at such meeting.

The court declines to construe the articles of association and decide the many fine points of law therein raised by the plaintiff. The case is remitted to the Circuit Judge with instructions to dismiss the bill for injunction and take such other proceedings as may be proper not inconsistent with the opinion now rendered.

The plaintiff is manager of the corporation, removable only by a two-thirds vote of the directors. Through an attempted change of the by-laws, his fellow directors attempted to oust him. To protect himself he brought the injunction suit.

DRIVING SENATOR MORGAN.

Judge De Bolt heard without jury the suit of James Cartwright vs. B. T. White, C. C. Bittling for plaintiff; J. A. Magoon for defendant. It was a suit for \$77.91 for board of horses, to which defendant offered a set-off account for use of horses and vehicles, refreshments for man and beasts, balance on sale of horse and personal services amounting to \$110. The bill includes charges for driving the members of the Hawaiian Commission, especially Senator Morgan, while here preparing to frame the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii.

The late District Magistrate W. I. Wilcox gave judgment for defendant, White, for \$2.03, attorney's commission of 20 cents and costs of \$3.50, making a total of \$5.53, from which plaintiff, Cartwright, appealed. Judge De Bolt now renders judgment allowing defendant's counter claim up to and not exceeding the sum of plaintiff's claim, \$77.91. Mr. Magoon waiving the excessive amount of his client's set-off. Mr. Bittling notes an exception and gives notice of motion for a new trial.

HOLT CASE APPEAL.

In the matter of the estate of Robert William Holt, deceased, a brief on behalf of appellant, Helen A. Holt, individually and as guardian of the minor children of James R. Holt, deceased, has been filed in the Supreme Court on the appeal from Judge Gear at chambers. It is set forth that the Circuit Judge erred in refusing to admit in evidence the letters of administration to Bruce Cartwright; that notwithstanding such refusal, the letters were before him as part of the record and no formal proffer of them was necessary to bring them within his judicial knowledge; that the Judge erred in taking any action based on the ground that a court of probate has no jurisdiction over trust matters; that even if there is such a distinctive judicial tribunal in this Territory as a probate court, as such, the Judge erred in holding that by the common law such court had no jurisdiction over trust matters, because the common law is not now in force in this Territory except in so far as it does not conflict with the practice fixed by Hawaiian judicial precedent or established by Hawaiian usage, and it is a matter within judicial knowledge that Hawaiian precedent has fixed and established the usage and practice of sanctioning the jurisdiction of a Judge of probate over trust matters; and, finally, that if it be found that the appointment of either Bruce Cartwright or Henry Smith is valid, the appointment of Carlos A. Long is void.

COURT NOTES.

L. L. McCandless vs. Honolulu Plantation Co. and Woodlawn Fruit Co. Judgment is continued by stipulation to the April term of the First Circuit Court.

Judge De Bolt overruled the demurrer in the Oriental Life Insurance Co. vs. Wee Shing and allowed the defendant ten days in which to answer. Judge Gear heard the motion to dismiss the suit of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kaas, contesting the will of Keliabonui, and gave defendants ten days to file briefs.

WILL CHANGE WHARVES SOON

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company will probably abandon its old wharves at the foot of Fort street about the last of the present month and begin business anew at the commodious wharf at the Ewa end of the harbor opposite the Hackfield wharf. The long shed is practically completed and there remains but the offices to be installed. The scales will also have to be moved from the old wharves and installed at the new one. The extra steamer boats have all been removed to the new location. The Inter-Island shops have been re-erected on Queen street below King street and opposite the river.

HILO, Dec. 11.—Judge Little has been called upon to decide a peculiar case. Hamamura Kirino, a thirteen year old Japanese girl attending the Christian Japanese Boarding school at Honoumahu, has been the subject of a fruitless religious discussion in the circuit court, as to whether the Christian or the Buddhist religion rules in the Hawaiian Islands. The girl has been in school since she was ten years of age. Her father recently petitioned Judge Little for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the custody of the child, and alleges that she is held a prisoner for fear that she might be put in a Buddhist school.

Judge Little decided that the welfare and wishes of the girl made it necessary for him to decide against Buddha, and the petition for a writ of habeas corpus was denied.

Judge Little says that the statement that Christianity is a part of the law of the land must be taken in a limited sense, but he holds that many of our best civil and social institutions and the most important to be preserved in a free and civilized government are founded upon the Christian religion, are upheld and strengthened by its observance, that the whole purpose and policy of the law assumes that we are a nation of Christians and while toleration is the principle in religion, the laws are to recognize the existence of that system of faith and our institutions are to be based on that assumption, that those who are in fact Christians have a right to be protected against wanton interference with a free and undisturbed practice of their religion and against malicious attacks upon its source or authority calculated and intended to affront or wound them, and that the prevalence of a sound morality among the people is essential to the preservation of their liberties and the permanence of their institutions and to the success and prosperity of the government, and the morality which ought to be fostered and encouraged by a state or territory is Christian morality and not such as might exist in the superstitious state of nature or in a pagan country. The law does not cover the whole field of morality. Much that lies within the moral sphere does not lie within the legal sphere, but that which does lie within the legal sphere and is enforced by positive law is Christian morality.

It has been held, and rightly too, that the constitutional provision for liberty of conscience does not mean that religion shall not be encouraged by the state.

In conclusion the court held:

The evidence shows that Hamamura Kirino is 13 years of age and more. That she prefers to stay in the Honoumahu School where she is now located. If the manifest interest and welfare of the child is best subserved under present conditions a parent will not be permitted to reclaim its custody, unless they can show that a change of custody will materially promote the welfare of the child.

There is nothing in the present status of the respondents which tends in any way to suggest that the welfare of the child, which has been promoted in the past three or four years, would be limited and abridged in the future. What they have done and are doing for the child tends to show what the future course will be.

The Court finds from the law and the evidence produced at the hearing in this case under all the circumstances that the best interest of the child at present suggests that its request to remain undisturbed at the Honoumahu Boarding School should be respected. The judgment of the Court therefore is that the writ be discharged at the cost of the petitioner.

WILL ARRANGE SPORTS FOR FLEET

The Merchants' Association, which has agitated the question of sports for the entertainment of the sailors and marines of Admiral Evans's fleet, has appointed the following committee to take charge of the sports: F. L. Waldron, W. W. Harris, F. W. Klebahn and C. M. V. Foster.

It was decided at the same meeting which discussed the sports matter, to have the annual Merchants' Association dinner on Saturday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark of Timberrange, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

THE PANAMA CANAL

There is now a fair prospect that the construction of the Panama Canal, more important to Hawaii than to any islands in the midway Pacific, will shortly be resumed and pushed to a conclusion. The feasibility and the superior advantages of this canal have been demonstrated by the Walker Canal Commission, which reported in favor of that route, if the work already done and the rights of the French Company could be purchased for forty million dollars.

A glance at the map of North and South America will show that the Isthmus of Panama is a narrow connecting link between two continents, unsurpassed in situation as an international highway, and geographically and politically no natural section of the United States of Colombia. Opposition to the treaty, which was signed in Washington, November 18th, 1903, and has been enthusiastically ratified in Panama, has practically ceased, but some of the criticisms on the course of the Government were actually grotesque. It was assumed, for a time, that the Administration had gone into the filibustering business and was responsible for the secession of Panama and all the important events that followed.

The fact is that the action of the Government, though firm, decided and prompt, was conservative and within the strictest construction of its legal and international rights. The unanimity with which the great powers have recognized the new Republic of Panama would in itself be sufficient evidence of this fact. But the individual citizen, apart from such cogent proof, can easily satisfy himself. The treaty of 1846 between the United States and New Granada, which then embraced the new republic, gave to this government the absolute right to maintain freedom of transit on the Isthmus, and, as Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State observed in his full official explanation of the recent movement, this covenant "runs with the land," and, when New Granada, which had dissolved its connection with Venezuela and Ecuador in 1845-30, was succeeded by the United States of Colombia, the obligations and the rights under the treaty were undisturbed.

When the struggle between the Nicaragua and Panama routes was pending before Congress, and the French Company had agreed to sell to the United States for forty millions, the assurances of the Colombian Government of its readiness to sanction the purchase and to give the United States exclusive and effective control of the canal, were all that could have been asked and were several times repeated. When, however, the United States had completed its agreement with the French Company, and had ratified the treaty, the Colombian Government violated its promises and was guilty of a flagrant breach of good faith, and, under the control of mercenary politicians, egged on and no doubt paid by agents of the American transcontinental railroads, it was sought to levy blackmail on the French corporation and on the United States. These were the circumstances preceding and attending the rejection of the treaty by the Colombian Senate, contrary to the wishes of the best elements of population in the Colombian Republic, and against the vital interests and the virtually unanimous sentiment of the State of Panama.

The formation of the new republic, with the assent and best wishes of the civilized world, became inevitable, and it was the international duty of the United States, as well as an obligation to its own citizens, to prevent a state of war that would have interrupted and broken free transit from ocean to ocean. It performed that duty, and without national dishonor, it could have done no less. It will now, with the endorsement of all nations, protect the Republic of Panama, and the rights it has constitutionally acquired under the new treaty, which ensure for all time the predominance of our country, the practical neutrality of the canal, and the open door on both sides of the Isthmus.

Colombia, as represented in a recent cartoon, was in the position of a dog, carrying a bone in its mouth, which it dropped on seeing the reflection of a larger bone in a river, and thus lost both. It is the old case of the bitter bitten, and Panama will be profited and civilization promoted by the transaction, which does not save a dollar to this country, but enlarges its jurisdiction and its powers, and insures success in the new world enterprise. It is not probable, hardly possible, with all the powers, including the adjacent sister republics, against her, that Colombia will risk a war, but, if she does, she will find herself within the jaws of Uncle Sam, represented by the Atlantic fleet, already ready for action, and the Pacific fleet, speedily to drop its anchors in Hawaiian waters.

POLISHED IGNORANCE.

Of all the can'ts that are can'ted in this can'ting world, though the can't of patriotism is the most expensive, the can't of duty is the most disgusting. A domestic or social Pharisee, whose whole life is spent in technical lectures on duty, in which the faults and deficiencies of others are invariably illustrated by comparisons with the lecturer's egotistical standard, is worse than Pecksniff and the glaring phylacteries, on which perfections are minutely recorded, are worn on breasts that hide callousness and often viciousness that would be revolting, if they were revealed.

But it does not follow that the substance of practical duty and the necessity for high ideals do not exist. Mankind would be a sorry spectacle without the practice of the one and a gradual approach toward the other. The most important elements in human progress—in modern times carried a long way forward—are the recognition of unchangeable principle and specialization of knowledge, and the application of both to fluctuating and multiplying facts. The great transportation, manufacturing, producing and distributing systems, in which every man and every woman has a designated place, with exact obligations, all converging on definite ends, are clear evidences of these fundamental truths. In these directions there is no use for people who have a little general intelligence and a smattering of information. The unrelenting machinery of civilization throws them out of the furrows of labor, and they lie on the wayside, useless to themselves and disregarded by disciplined human energy and ambition.

It results that, in all the departments of industry, particularly in the United States, there never has been so great a number as now of trained men and women, fully identified with movement and results. There are also, in the higher circles of thought and action, in statesmanship, in literature, in the learned professions, in military and naval bodies, a multitude of illustrations of profound intellect, of precise education, of definite experience. When the German-Franco War burst into fury in the middle of the night, all Von Moltke had to do was to stretch out his hand from his bed and press a button, and instantaneously the vast military power of the German Empire began to act with the regularity of an automaton. The world of the Eighteenth Century, rich though it was in thought, in the germs of knowledge, and in strength of purpose, and greatly though it contributed to the enfranchisement of mankind, was a dwarf compared to the world of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.

When, however, individuals and society, not in the grooves of positive and fruitful life, are considered, the comparison is less flattering. The increase of the means of comfortable subsistence and the accumulation of wealth have developed excessive laziness, pretension and what may be termed cultured ignorance. To every human being, who fits into the program of improvement and advancement, time is a most valuable possession, to be utilized without waste. But the principal object of the drones of each sex, separately and as socially organized, is to kill time, and this is achieved by the concentration of life upon the useless or mischievous. The excitement of gambling, real or imitated, weak and insipid phases of dissipation, endless chatter about other people, without point or occasion, the substitution, in the name of mock independence, of unregulated impulse for order and system, derision of the staid rules that govern business and well-ordered families, empty concentration on trivial or sentimental trash, are mere suggestions of the innumerable modes of de-vitalizing existence and promoting intellectual and moral suicide that money and indolence have generated. Men are not scarce, of good extraction and appearance, fine dressers, of unexceptionable manners, and superficial alertness of speech, who are nevertheless incapable of any real mental effort and as crass in their ignorance of the commonest facts of history or science or art, as their forerunners two centuries ago were of the telephone or street-railroads. And, in an age when woman is actually becoming great in her industry and her organization, there are thousands of beautiful faces and graceful forms, gowned with superlative art, full of vivacity and grace, charming and even fascinating in their intercourse with other and with the responsive sex, and yet with minds, capable it is true of genuine cultivation, but fallow, inert, irresponsible and uninformed. It is a distinct gain for civilization, if an American common school education is able to answer a few questions within the range of moderate information, and be prescribed as a necessity for the unemployed, of all stations, and a condition for social prominence or distinction. This simple test of capacity should not involve pharisaical scrutiny or interfere with those lighter recreations and pleasures that have a tonic and invigorating effect.

As humanity pursues its endless and tireless climb towards the heights of sublunary perfection, it is apparent that the numbers of the uneducated, the indolent, the rapid, the demoralizing, the reckless, the destructive, the mass, generation by generation must decrease. It is an inherent quality of progress to reject the superfluous and to absorb fertility and all the elements of growth. American aspiration and power, as in many other directions, will lead the onward and upward march.

TOWN MEETING SUSTAINS THE HATCH MISSION

The Appeal to Congress Having Been Made Honolulu Shouldn't Interfere.

Both the committee resolutions requesting that the Bar Association test the county act in the Supreme Court and a pro-Hatch resolution were adopted at the town meeting in the Orpheum last evening. The first resolutions were adopted with a hearty unanimity, but the vote upon the second resolution was not nearly so enthusiastic though the chorus of "noes" was very weak. The amendment to strike out the section calling for a special session of the legislature lost by a small majority. The meeting was a lively one. It was a "packed" meeting as well, every seat in the house was occupied and from the number of Home Rulers present and the manner in which they worked together, it is quite possible that the threats made in the evening papers were carried out in the other sense of the word as well. The meeting was exciting from the opening with Markham's persistent attempts to break up the gathering until ejected by a stalwart policeman, through to the finish and the hard fight on all the resolutions. Three sets of resolutions were introduced: one by T. McCants Stewart favoring the Hatch mission, another by Ashford bitterly denouncing it and a third which was prepared by the committee and which did not mention the matter in one way or the other.

THE MEETING OPENED.

G. W. Smith opened the meeting shortly after 7:30 o'clock and stated that while the first town meeting was given under the auspices of the Merchants' Association this was a citizens' meeting with which the Association had nothing to do.

Lorrin Andrews moved that Mr. Smith be made the chairman and this was seconded by Clem Quinn and carried. George Markham objected and protested and arose to a question of personal privilege but all without avail. Mr. Smith said he would endeavor to be just and would listen to the arguments of all.

Mr. Stewart nominated J. L. Holt as secretary and Lorrin Andrews nominated George Lucas. Lucas was unanimously elected. He declined and then someone else nominated Ben Zabin. "I move the previous question," said Markham.

Holt was elected unanimously and was finally prevailed upon to take the office.

COMMITTEE REPORT.

John A. Hughes presented the report of the committee as follows:

Whereas, certain differences of opinion have arisen in regard to the County Act passed by the last Legislature, and

Whereas, it is desirable at this time that public sentiment should be expressed with regard to the situation, therefore be it

Resolved: that we believe in local control of local affairs and we therefore advocate an immediate test case before the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Resolved: that we appeal to the Bar Association of Honolulu to prepare at once a test case for submission before said court.

Resolved: that in the event of the County Act being declared invalidated that we advocate the immediate calling of the Legislature for the purpose of reenacting a proper County law.

Resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of the Territory and the President of the Bar Association.

Before this was done Markham again claimed the floor and asked if Mr. Smith was temporary chairman.

Hughes was given the right to address the meeting on behalf of the committee, and did so from the stage.

HUGHES TALKS.

He said: "I believe these resolutions should be given your serious consideration and also your approval. The resolutions I have read cover the case in its entirety and meet every issue brought to bear upon the county act. Although the newspapers don't all coincide with it I believe that a point in its favor.

"Everyone wants to find out where we are at. If we take this bill to Congress and it is passed, that will not save it from attack, for the United States Supreme Court might knock it out, and we would be no further ahead than we are now. The thing to do is to bring it before our Supreme Court so we know where we are at.

"The appeal which is made to the Bar Association also should receive your report. We all know that the Bar Association is composed of patriotic, intelligent men and they will bring us out of the state of confusion in which we are today. Their services are gratuitous so no time will be lost.

"The appeal is declared invalid then there should be an immediate action to test the constitutionality of the law. There is some doubt as to how the law will act, but I believe that the place confidence in it, and the members will proceed in a proper manner and pass a law that will not offend to any law, but will be for the benefit of the people.

"For this reason the committee has called upon the Bar Association for aid. But when we say, as these resolutions

denn the Governor. For there is no more honorable man than F. M. Hatch to the community and whatever he will do in Washington, we may be sure he will safeguard the rights of the people. We should not bring condemnation proceedings against the Governor, even before he has a chance to warm the gubernatorial chair. He may have made an error of judgment, but it is not for us to condemn. We are too ready always to condemn, and squeeze a man like an orange and damn him ever afterwards.

"I am not here as a special pleader for Governor Carter. He has lots of friends and no matter how we differ, I know there is no more honest or well meaning man from the Atlantic to the Pacific and that Governor Carter wants to do right for the Territory. The worst thing we can do is to hamper the administration at this stage. We want to put our shoulders to the wheel, cast aside all vindictiveness and prejudice and work all together as a unanimous whole for the good of the Territory."

RULES ADOPTED.

Chairman Smith then presented rules for debate:

(1) Speakers shall stand by their seats and confine their remarks exclusively to the resolution, no one to speak longer than five minutes.

(2) A vote shall be taken on the resolution not later than 9:30 p. m.

Here Clem Quinn moved to strike the recommendation of the committee relative to calling a special session of the legislature from the report, but the chair ruled the motion out of order.

Stewart moved to amend the rules as five minutes was not long enough for a speaker. C. W. Ashford suggested that the chairman could take care of the meeting. A. S. Humphreys moved that the limit be changed to fifteen minutes. Lorrin Andrews suggested that long speeches would be wearisome and said five minutes ought to be sufficient. Stewart moved to compromise on ten minutes, each man to speak only once, and this carried. Ashford's motion to change the time for a vote to ten o'clock was carried.

NO INTERPRETER.

Jonah Kumalea moved that the meeting appoint an interpreter as there were many Hawaiians present.

"We are meeting tonight as American citizens," said the chairman, "under the American flag and with one common language, the English language. We are all Americans tonight, there are no Hawaiians and I don't believe there is a Hawaiian here who cannot understand English."

Kumalea's motion was not put.

J. A. Mathewman moved that the resolution be adopted and Senator Dickey seconded.

MR. THURSTON SPEAKS.

L. A. Thurston moved that the last amendment relative to a special session of the legislature be rejected. He said in part: "I did not come here especially to speak, and was not at the last town meeting, but I do not think that these resolutions should be adopted without discussion or some expression of opinion. There have been many statements in the public press and on the streets, the subject matter of which was the mission to Washington, which is not mentioned in this report. I fully coincide with the views of the committee in leaving out this reference to the mission to Washington. I was and still am opposed to such an expedition as that of Mr. Hatch, for the reasons which were pretty well stated at the last public meeting. But the conditions have changed entirely from those of a week ago. At that time it was proposed to do something. Now something has been done. The matter has been presented before Congress and there are now reasons why we should not take a stand against it and present a divided front to Congress. We must present one united front and not do as California has been doing, sending divided delegations to Washington. Although I am opposed to Mr. Hatch's going to Washington, and believe that we are able to take care of our own local affairs yet the bill to approve the county act having been already introduced, I for one believe that we should leave the matter entirely alone and not present a wrangling front in Congress.

"I do not think that those who favor taking the case before the Supreme Court for a test, want the county law knocked out. I did not believe that it was a sound policy to have seven governments in these islands with a population less than that of one ward in New York City, but the feeling of the majority of the people are favorable to county government and it was expressed in the conventions of both parties and by the almost unanimous voice of the legislature, and I for one accept the county law as the one which will rule in this Territory.

"But there is the uncertainty about the law, which even the original advocates of county government admit, and the interests of every citizen, every man, woman and child in the Territory are jeopardized until we know whether it is law or not, until they get an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court.

"For this reason the committee has called upon the Bar Association for aid. But when we say, as these resolutions

LEGISLATURE SPENT \$20,000 IN VIOLATING THE LAW

It cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000 for the legislature of Hawaii to violate the law at the last session. That is approximately the amount which was spent in interpreting and translation during the regular and extra session, as shown by the summary of the vouchers of the House and Senate, although the actual expenditure for disobeying the section of the Organic Act requiring the proceedings of the legislature to be conducted in the English language will probably exceed that figure.

For one thing if the law had been obeyed there would have been no necessity for the extra session at all, and all the business of the legislature would have been concluded well within the sixty days which Congress deemed sufficient for such work.

According to the House vouchers that body spent approximately \$10,000 for services in translating, interpreting and printing bills in Hawaiian. The

Senate expended a little less than \$5,000 for the same purpose. This does not take into consideration the amount expended for printing and translating the House Journal in Hawaiian, which will cost from \$5,000 to \$7,500. As a matter of fact the entire amount expended for the extra session may be charged to the violation of the Organic Act, relative to conducting the proceedings in the English language. In the House more than one-half of the time was wasted in translation of minutes, and speeches in Hawaiian and the interpretation of the remarks from one language to the other. The figures given above do not include the charges made for typewriting the Hawaiian reports nor of reading proof on Hawaiian bills, after they were printed. The aggregate cost of the Hawaiian language in the two sessions will foot up more than one third and nearly one half of the total cost of the legislation enacted at the last session.

citizens, acting through F. M. Hatch, Esq., have caused a bill to be introduced in Congress by our Delegate, whose object is to remedy the defects in and remove the cloud from our County Act; and

Whereas, we favor the immediate establishment of county government, and believe that prompt action by Congress will prevent legal complications and governmental confusion, and will save money to the taxpayers; therefore:

Resolved, by the citizens of Honolulu in a non-partisan mass meeting, that we hereby approve the said action of the Governor, and endorse the bill introduced in Congress by our Delegate, and appearing in the Honolulu newspapers of today.

Resolved, that this resolution be cabled to our Delegate and the President.

ASHFORD ALSO HAS ONE.

C. W. Ashford also came up smiling with another resolution of directly opposite tenor. "I am in favor of local control of local affairs and endorse the proposition that local control is not to be had in the Congress of the United States. Congress provided us with the machinery to carry on our government and we will be greatly to blame if we allow this Stewart resolution to be carried through. As far as I can ascertain so far, no one knows who sent Mr. Hatch to Washington, and any resolution which seeks to represent him as the agent of the people is not true. He is the representative only of the Governor and Attorney General and one or two more, but not of the Territory of Hawaii. The delegate is there to do the business of this Territory and that mission should go through him."

Mr. Ashford also said he favored an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court but he thought it extremely ill-advised and discourteous, to introduce a bill in Congress advocating ratifying the county act and the election held under it, when a contest is on before the local Supreme Court.

MR. ASHFORD'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Ashford then introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, Mr. F. M. Hatch has gone to Washington at the behest of a few citizens, whose identity is held in secrecy, for the purpose of securing the enactment by Congress of legislation in regard to the organization of County Government in Hawaii; and

Whereas, we deem such proposed legislation by Congress to be a reflection upon the intelligence of our people, their ability to achieve their own desires and their capacity for local self-government;

Therefore Be it Resolved, by the citizens, voters and taxpayers of Honolulu in a non-partisan mass meeting assembled: That Mr. F. M. Hatch does not in any sense represent the people of this Territory in his said mission and has no authority to express their hopes or wishes; that we earnestly beseech Congress not to enact the bill proposed by Mr. Hatch, or any other bill in regard to the organization and government of counties in Hawaii, without first giving the people of Hawaii an opportunity to be heard thereon; and

Be it Further Resolved: that copies of this resolution be cabled to our Delegate in Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate.

Mr. Ashford stated that if the Hatch mission was to be endorsed then the proper thing was to request Congress to delay action until the people here have an opportunity to examine into the bill introduced by him.

CROOK HAS HARD TIME.

A. H. Crook seconded the resolution and said that the voice of the people had not been heard, and he wanted to be heard on the question. "No one knows who sent Mr. Hatch to Washington. He went to San Francisco, we are told, and then to Washington to sound influential friends in Congress, and the next thing we get a telephone. I mean a telegram, no a cable saying he had introduced."

"I rise to a point of order," said Senator Achi, suiting the action to the word.

"Sit down," said the crowd.

Achi kept on rising but the crowd made so much noise that he couldn't be heard.

"Sit down," shouted Crook.

"I won't," said Achi, still standing.

"What kind of a point of order is it?" shouted George Markham.

"He is not speaking on the resolution before the house," Achi finally managed to say.

"Charlie Achi is out of order," ruled George Markham.

At this point High Sheriff Brown and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth took hold of Markham and he calmed down under their influence.

STEWART RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the Governor and other

INSANITY EVIDENCE WILL LOOK FOR GRAFT

Brothers of Jones Called With Others.

Many witnesses were called yesterday in the trial of E. M. Jones for murder, all for the purpose of supporting the defensive plea of insanity. Among others were the brothers of the prisoner. Another was Capt. John E. Jones. A number were fellow-workmen of Jones in different employments. A pathetic letter by Jones to his wife, begging her to desist from divorce proceedings, was introduced. This was published in the Advertiser when it came out in the District Court as evidence in the assault and battery prosecution of Jones some months prior to the killing of Mrs. Parmenter and Mrs. Jones.

There was unanimity of belief that Jones's mind was affected by his domestic troubles, taking the evidence of the witnesses as a whole.

The prisoner is seemingly growing more careworn day by day, while incessant twisting of the fingers of both hands together betrays a nervous condition. At times yesterday he displayed emotion to tears, while again he seemed to repress an amused feeling with an effort.

It is not unlikely that the trial will occupy another week.

WOULD REVERSE JURY.

Alfred S. Hartwell and Cedi Brown, attorneys for defendant in the action of ejectment of Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co., have filed a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict on these grounds, viz:

"1. That on the plaintiff's own showing, and if there were no evidence for the defendant, the plaintiff would be entitled to no more than one undivided eighth of the ahupua'a of Kohala, and not an undivided fourth thereof as claimed by him and found by verdict of the jury."

"2. That upon the undisputed and uncontradicted facts shown by all the evidence in said cause, the defendant's defense of the statute of limitations was and is fully sustained, both in fact and in law."

THE CORNIOT ESTATE.

F. A. Schaefer, trustee of the estate of A. A. Corniot, deceased, has rendered his biennial account. It shows receipts of \$17,524.94 and expenditures of \$15,702.74, leaving a balance of \$22,20. Hawaiian Government bonds, to the amount of \$12,500 having been redeemed, the proceeds were invested in a mortgage. The inventory shows fee simple in store property at King and River streets, and personality in securities and cash amounting to \$15,522.20.

Judge Robinson appointed Haaliilo Kapololu temporary administrator of the estate of Kaili Pokini, being a fire claim valued at \$77.15, under bond of \$80 with all costs but actual remitted.

Commissions Received.

Governor Carter has received his permanent commission, following the Senate's ratification of his appointment, from the President. It involves only the ceremony of his taking the oath anew, which will be done privately.

A. M. Brown has received his new commission from the Governor. It has to be countersigned by the Secretary of the Territory, when Mr. Atkinson has been confirmed by the Senate and installed.

Contracts made by the American Hawaiian Steamship Company with sugar plantations of Hawaii for the season of 1904, will give the line about 185,000 tons of sugar for transportation to Delaware Breakwater and San Francisco.

General Freight Agent Morse of the local office of the steamship company states that the round-the-Horn shipments which his company expects to handle will reach a total of about 120,000 tons. This sugar will come from Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo.

This sugar will be carried away in monthly installments commencing with the present month when the steamship American, which will arrive here from the coast on December 17, will load in about 5,000 tons. This will be the first shipment of sugar of the new crop to go around the Horn to Delaware Breakwater.

Contracts have been made for shipments of sugar for the local service between Honolulu and San Francisco for the season of 1904, to be handled exclusively by the steamship Nevada, the Nebraska having been withdrawn permanently from the local service to join the Cape Horn fleet.

The Nevada will carry about 45,000 tons to San Francisco, of which 35,000 tons will be taken on at Kahului from the plantations of Alexander & Baldwin and the Walluku company. The remaining 10,000 tons will be taken on at Honolulu which will be delivered from the crop of the Makee Sugar Company on Kauai.

The fleet which will handle these sugar contracts, around the Horn, comprises the steamships Alaskan, Arizonan and Texan with a capacity of 11,000 tons each; the steamships American, Californian, Oregonian, and Hawaiian, each with a capacity of 8,000 tons; and the steamship Nebraskan with a capacity of 5,000 tons.

Mokuawaoes Fires Smoked.

The steamer Mauna Loa arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii and Maui ports. Purser Conkling makes the following report of the trip:

"On the round trip we had smooth water with little wind. There has been no rain on Hawaii during the past week.

"The volcano of Mokuawaoes appears to have ceased to be active. It went out suddenly Tuesday night at about 11 o'clock.

"The mills at Pahala, Honouliuli and Naalehu have been grinding daily but are working very little sugar on account of lack of sufficient water.

"A large metal spar buoy about thirty feet long, with five feet of chain attached to it, was picked up by canoe off Hookaea Tuesday night. The buoy was beached.

"The steamer Noe was at Honokaa when we left Kailua. She will take cattle at Napoosoo Friday."

Bar Association Meeting.

The executive committee of the Bar Association held a meeting yesterday at noon to discuss the resolutions of the town meeting, relative to the request for a test of the County Act in the Supreme Court. A meeting was called for tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock to consider the matter.

The Hatch resolutions adopted Friday night have not yet been cabled, and probably only the substance will be sent on and the resolutions mailed on the Maru tomorrow.

The Territorial grand jury will try its hand at legislative investigation today. District Attorney Rawlins, who has been specially deputized by the Attorney General for the work, is to conduct the investigation and he has made a preliminary inquiry into the matter, which will probably be productive of results.

The Territorial investigation is likely to involve some of the House members, and although the evidence will be hard to secure, some of the legislators will be required to give an explanation of some very suspicious circumstances.

While there was some doubt as to law which would be sufficient to cover the cases, it is now said, that this difficulty has been overcome, and if nothing further, indictments may be returned for gross cheat. For instance if a man was drawing eight or ten dollars per day as a House officer, and still drawing per diem from several committees and overtime as well, he will be compelled to make some rapid calculations in order to explain away what looks like a case of gross cheat upon some one. Clerks who worked for more than one committee, and charged a full day for each, will be asked how they happened to be able to draw pay for thirteen and fourteen days' work in one week's time. The disappearance of government property such as law books typewriters, fountain pens, etc., will also be investigated.

It is possible that the inquiry by the grand jury will not be concluded before the court term ends, but it is expected to develop sufficient evidence in the meantime to secure some indictments. The investigation will then be carried on by the grand jury summoned at the opening of the next term in January.

AMERICAN HAWAIIAN SHIPMENTS

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STRIPPED AND BEAT A CHINESE

While a number of Japanese were carousing in a room on Liliha street last evening a Chinaman passed by. The Japs invited him into the room and after getting him there forcibly took most of his clothes off and beat him severely. After abusing him for a while they kicked him into the street. The Chinaman reported the matter to the police who arrested Muhl, the Jap who led his countrymen in chastising the celestial.

CARPENTER WIELDED A BUTCHER KNIFE

W. W. Carpenter, a colored cook in the Owl lunch room, got into an altercation with a white customer last night about 7 o'clock, and was about to assault the latter with a long butcher knife when Lieut. Spencer of the police disarmed him. Spencer was passing at the time the assault was about to take place. No harm was done.

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The executive committee of the Bar Association held a meeting yesterday at noon to discuss the resolutions of the town meeting, relative to the request for a test of the County Act in the Supreme Court. A meeting was called for tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock to consider the matter.

The Hatch resolutions adopted Friday night have not yet been cabled, and probably only the substance will be sent on and the resolutions mailed on the Maru tomorrow.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Per Month	\$1.00
Per Year	\$12.00
Per Month, Foreign	\$1.50
Per Year, Foreign	\$18.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15

THE TOWN MEETING.

The feeling that, as Mr. Hatch had already acted at Washington and as Delegate Kuhio had committed himself and the Territory to the ratification of the County bill, it was better to acquiesce than to put them in the unfortunate plight at the capitol of being repudiated at home, accounted in the main for the action of the adjourned Town meeting. There were very many men in the audience, voting for the Hatch resolution, who were hostile to the proposed surrender of local control of County affairs to Congress; but the manner in which the move was made at Washington before the people here could act, forced them to consult the expediency of the moment rather than the probable embarrassments of the future.

Nevertheless the fact remains that the policy chosen is dangerous to our vital interests as a self-governing people. If Congress takes jurisdiction, there is no assurance that it will do precisely what we ask. The County Act as we present it may not be the County Act which Congress will choose to ratify. For one thing it is possible that Congress would strike out the clause giving Hawaii the right to change, at will, the terms of a law which the national legislature had countersigned. It might do other disagreeable and vexatious things. We have given it the chance, and there is no telling, providing it touches the matter at all, to what lengths it may go; and if it once gets started neither Mr. Hatch nor Delegate Kuhio will be able to head it off.

The advertiser cannot too much deprecate the manner in which the aid of Washington was enlisted, but it is quite sure that such a thing will not be undertaken again. The discussion of the matter has cleared the atmosphere and thrown adverse public opinion into sharp relief. Hereafter it will be a bold man who will challenge public opinion by equipping secret envoys with authority to work changes in our governing system without the previous knowledge of those who will be most affected by them.

A NEW UNIVERSITY.

We are pleased to see that our young Portuguese friends are deep in projects for higher political education. They are coming of age and, having participated in the primary school of ward politics, in their capacity of lookers on, they are eager to study the loftier duties of statecraft in the guise of participants. To a veracious Lusitanian of Punchbowl we are indebted for the news that a college of politics is to be established on the slopes back of town—a university in fact—at which the Portuguese youth are to sit at the feet of local Gamalies and learn how to put American citizenship next to the offices and get all there is in both. The complete faculty has not yet been chosen, but the names of Prof. Gear, Prof. Dunne, Prof. Breckons and Prof. Humphreys have been given us. Prof. Gear is scheduled for the chair of Political Ethics, where he will demonstrate the perils of applied graft and warn the young Portuguese against the growing practice of using the courts for political purposes. Prof. Gear will alternate in this course, it is said, with Prof. Humphreys. Professors Breckons and Dunne have not chosen their chairs as yet, but we are led to suppose that much of their labor will be given to undoing the work of Professors Gear and Humphreys. It would not be a Portuguese University if there were not divisions in the faculty—or "factionality" as our informant words it.

The motto of the University is already chosen and will be chiseled in the main archway of the largest building on the campus—"Ti Busto Vivas." There is a sweet Lusitanian simplicity in the motto and it shows that as in the case of Girard College of Philadelphia, the doors of the Punchbowl University are not open to everybody. Vivas is barred. If he enters there he will leave behind and run the risk of being soured by a pall of dirty water balanced over the door. If that does not squelch him we are given to understand that he will be sat on by Professor Gear and his estate Summerized by Prof. Humphreys.

The Japanese press does not believe that the departure of the American fleet from Yokohama can be regarded as an assurance of peace in the Orient. It rather takes the view that the situation at Panama is responsible for the sudden recall, a view which is borne out by later developments.

Hilo Home Rulers are starting in rather early to draw the color line in county affairs. Hawaiians are to be given every subordinate position in East Hawaii if the dictates of the caucus are to be followed out.

An international yacht race between America and Japan, with Hawaii representing the United States, would be a good advertisement for the Territory, but can hardly prove satisfactory if pulled off at Yokohama.

San Domingo should have a care in its financial dealings with Uncle Sam or it will be ranked into camp before it has time to put on its cuffs.

FORESTRY WORK.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture in his annual report to Congress deals exhaustively with the forestry problem, a subject which is largely occupying the attention of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry at the present time. Dealing chiefly with the lumber industry, Secretary Wilson calls attention to the need for co-operation with private owners, a policy which the local board is following in its treatment of the forestry question in Hawaii. Secretary Wilson says: "The Bureau is not expending public money to benefit private interests. Scientific forestry—that is, enlightened management based on an accurate forecast of what a forest can be made to produce in the future—is impossible without full knowledge of all the forces, natural and artificial, which affect its productivity. This involves a careful study of lumbering methods on the one hand and of the forest itself on the other. The Bureau has now in its possession all the results of this co-operative work that have been obtained in studies in many States from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington, representing a total of recorded individual measurements in the forest, the number of which would amount to scores of millions.

"This vast mass of material has been gathered mainly at the private expense of the owners, who have received the expert assistance of the Bureau. Its possession makes it possible continually to enlarge the field of forestry. It has been secured by making its accumulation go hand in hand with practical results. Every working plan prepared and put in operation has meant both the preservation of a source of National wealth and an addition to the knowledge necessary for the wise use of the public as well as the private forests of the land.

"Two considerations must be urged in connection with present conditions. The first is that co-operation is now supplying the Bureau with what it needs for Government work at a less cost than would be required to secure the same result independently. The second is that the speedy introduction of management on private lands is a matter of pressing importance. Forest preservation is necessary in the interest of the public welfare. Forest destruction on a large scale is now in progress. It can be checked only by showing that it is possible to use the forests without destroying them. The Bureau of Forestry is doing this, and there is no other agency which can do it. If the Bureau does not put forth every endeavor to introduce conservative management among private owners, the public interest will suffer.

"While it is true that hitherto virtually everything that has been done in this country to introduce conservative management as a paying business has been done by the Bureau, it is far from my wish that the Bureau should continue to control operations for private owners any longer than there is a clear and imperative need. It has already entered on the policy of detaching from its staff competent men to take charge of private operations when called upon to do so, in spite of the fact that it needs the services of its work of all the trained foresters it has as yet been able to secure. The national service, however, is the natural goal toward which most ambitious students of forestry will strive because of the superior opportunities of training which it affords.

The article referred to by Mr. M. M. Scott, in his communication of yesterday to this paper, was not an essay on town meetings, but a practical reference to that mode of public consultation as recently adopted in Honolulu. It is true that the germ of town meetings existed before New England was settled, but it still remains also true that the American town meetings, as known throughout the United States, originated in New England.

The Cabinet, which has acted in the MacArthur case, will receive a full explanation of the German interview. Owing to the need of pacifying the German-American vote, the General's statement, embracing such disclaimers as he has already made here, will probably be given to the public. In that case an interesting aftermath may be looked for by cable in the next few days.

Cheekid Bey—or Cheeky Bey—makes out that the American consul at Alexandria is an emigration jobber and a frontier ruffian. Perhaps his Turkish is right but before the American government acts in the matter it will probably seek some corroborative data. A Turkish envoy's word is as good as his bond and that is why it doesn't count.

Col. Fitch will resume his chapters of reminiscence in tomorrow's Advertiser. His latest contribution deals with Arizona jurisprudence and is one of his best.

Dr. Sun finds in Hawaii hearty supporters of his revolutionary plans. Naturally, Chinese who have had a taste of American civilization are ready to go to any lengths to overthrow the Manchus.

The Territorial grand jury will take its turn at the House vouchers today. If the only action is upon what the Federal jury uncovered there should be some indictments.

The Bulletin does not look with apprehension upon another meeting of the Legislature. As the paper got some eight or ten thousand dollars out of the last sessions for three or four thousand dollars worth of work, and still hopes for graft, the oftener the Legislature meets the better. In fact the Bulletin could stand a thing like that the year around.

Mr. Bryan is getting cheerful news from the industrial centers these days. Wages are going down and more strikes are threatened. All the calamity-bowlers are getting themselves into campaign trim.

THE MILITIA.

The need of a strong militia organization to back up the regular army in case of war does not apply alone to Hawaii. With the comparatively small army of paid soldiers, the United States depends more upon her citizen soldiery than any other nation. This has been emphasized not only in the recent military utterances in Honolulu but also in a banquet for the army and navy given in Philadelphia last month. General M. B. Young, now the head of the United States army, gave utterance to the following expression: "The salient feature of Congress for a military establishment has not been confined to enacting laws for the benefit of a regular army, but has extended to the liberal provision for both the volunteer and the militia.

"We have upon our statute books permanent legislation under which a volunteer army may be speedily created and the militia quickly brought into the service of the United States as a part of the first line of defense. There is thus substantial cause for congratulations that after a century of only partially successful effort, we find ourselves in better condition today than ever before to meet all questions of defense or offense with which we may be confronted. The effort should be to move progressively onward to a still higher development of our military resources and to guard against a lapse into a feeling of indifference to the highly important necessities.

"To utilize the great military resources of our country and to direct this conceded strength into the most useful channels is the military problem which confronts us today. The recent organization of a staff has done more to promote the efficiency of the army of the country than any other act of legislation which Congress has provided."

COLOMBIAN BOMBAST.

The promise that General, now President, Reyes, of the United States, of Colombia, made to Admiral Coghlan, to the effect that, if war ensued from the establishment of the Republic of Panama, "the United States would have to fight the entire Colombian people, and that it would be a second Boer war," shows the ignorance and the incapacity for reason of men who are rated as statesmen in that country. A very few facts will dispose of the assumed analogy. General or President Reyes is not Gen. Paul by a long way. Colombian generals and Boer generals are of very different breeds. The same observation holds true with reference to the Colombian and Boer armies. The Boers had made preparations for war for many years and had accumulated its shrews in the form of available money. Colombia has neither money nor credit.

A war between Colombia and the United States would resemble the Boer war in one particular, for the Colombians would be badly worsted, and that without much delay, and instead of 300,000 men, not one-tenth of the number would be needed, and the expense would be comparatively light. The analogy of General Reyes would be correct also in another respect, if its application were reversed. Panama is unanimous in favor of its own independence and of the treaty. If Colombia attempts coercion, it would be doing exactly what the Boers claimed against Great Britain. In the interest of its own corrupt politicians and of the transcontinental railroads, it would pursue a policy of subjugation, that could scarcely be successful, even if Panama were unaided, but, with Uncle Sam at its back, the soil of the new republic would be so hot to the feet of Colombia's soldiers that they would leave it with the rapidity of fleas on a heated skillet.

It is highly improbable that Colombia will enter into a contest in which it would stand alone, without a population or a government that would command any sympathy or aid whatever. The expectation of General Reyes of a coalition with other South American republics, if the news dispatches are to be believed, has already fallen to the ground. The great powers have recognized Panama, and, to all appearances, the incident is virtually closed, and the preliminaries for the excavation and construction of the Isthmus canal settled.

It is natural for Great Britain and Holland to want Panama to assume a part of Colombia's foreign debt, but such a request would not be made of a strong power. Possibly the idea may become a basis of compromise between Panama and Colombia, in which case the assumption of a \$15,000,000 debt would be no great matter. Evidently Great Britain and Holland, in loaning money to Colombia, regarded Panama's canal route as a valuable part of the debtor's negotiable assets.

In agreeing to play at lower prices—\$1.50 cents and 25 cents—the Neills are adapting themselves to the times and providing for a large influx of naval auditors. High prices have ruled here because the theater-going population is small—too small, in fact, to permit the successful repetition of plays. But the coming of three or four thousand naval people will give Honolulu the advantages in box office rates which are enjoyed by large and stirring towns.

The nature of the crisis with Colombia is shown by the cablegram this morning that the American Minister at Bogota is leaving for home. This means that diplomatic relations between the two countries are being severed. Quite likely the next important news will be that of a collision between United States marines and Colombian soldiery somewhere on the Coast.

With some thousands of seamen in port Honolulu will begin to have that old boom feeling again.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

Thirty or forty years ago the political newspaper was always an organ, committed to persons or dogmas for better or worse, but the growing catholicity of thought in the United States has created a new journalism which finds its special interest in impartial public service. There are few if any old-time organs left save in little country places where the publisher cooks the pregnant hinges of the knee that job work may follow. True the party papers remain, but we know of none that commands influence and at the same time is known to be irrevocably committed to any party platform or to any party man.

Where, for instance, is there a Republican or Democratic paper of standing in the United States which does not maintain a wholesome independence within the party? Take the San Francisco press, for example. The Call and Chronicle are Republican yet they both opposed the effort of the Republican organization to send Dan Burns to the United States Senate and both fell out with the administration of Governor Gage. If they had not done so they would have won the contempt of honest men. The Examiner has never hesitated to oppose the Democratic bosses on occasion and was at odds with Mayor Phelan, at times and with Democratic Senator Stephen M. White. Crossing the continent to New York, not a single thick-and-thin organ, of any consequence, is found en-route. Not a leading paper of Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland or Buffalo permits itself to be called the adjunct of any party machine; and there is not one which takes orders from outside political manipulators. All of them try to win confidence by proclaiming the independence of their editorial opinions.

In an experience of New York journalism extending over many years, the writer of this topic does not recall but one out-and-out, bred-in-the-bone and tattooed-in-the-flesh daily organ of major significance and that was the New York Star, the organ of John Kelly and Tammany Hall. Lieutenant Governor Dorchester was its editor and C. P. Huntington was its financial backer. Brains, enterprise and capital were concerned with it, yet not even Tammany would read the Star and when the paper died it had taken \$800,000 to prepare the way. This enormous loss was incurred in paying Saturday night deficits.

The New York papers are all independent. The Republican Tribune opposes the Platt machine, the World and Sun oppose Tammany, the Hearst papers stand for any form of independence that pays, the Herald was always independent—which accounts for its phenomenal success—the Times, once independent Republican is now independent Democrat—and the Evening Post is free from any kind of political entanglement. The most influential paper in Brooklyn, the Eagle, is Democratic when the Democracy is right and liberal and broad-minded always. So marked is the public dislike of the newspaper organ that there is today no great paper in America bearing the name of its party and living up to the name. New York and Chicago, "Democrats" and "Republicans" have been started often enough, only to fail. Given minor "Republicans" and "Democrats" do not do well unless they are practically alone in the field. The only way to take the hoodoo off the name is to make the principles of the paper contradict the title. Hence the Springfield Republican, (Mugwump) the Rochester Democrat, (Rep.), the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.), and so on to the end of a long chapter. It takes but the bare announcement by a paper that it is irrevocably committed to a certain line of ideas, to deprive it of popular confidence. The public will have independence, hospitality to new ideas, elasticity of mind; freedom to do what is best, in all its public teachers, whether they are journals, colleges or preachers. The disciple of stagnation, the man of one narrow idea, gets left.

That this journalistic independence is not liked by party leaders is a matter of course. But the paper which has no enemies has no achievement; and it is better to win the confidence of the public than that of the few men who, in the name of party regularity, would abuse journalism to their personal ends.

In the general Katzenjammer the German-American keeps his head as level as any other kind of American. Drel cheers for him.

The Home Rulers, under the impression that their liberties were in danger, made a great showing at the town meeting last night.

GETTING THE BLANKS READY.

Auditor Fisher is busily engaged in preparing the books and blanks which will be required by the counties on January 4th. The room occupied by the garbage department in the capitol building has been stored with a ton or two of heavy bound books and an enormous quantity of blanks, which will be sent to the various counties within a week or ten days.

The Legislature voted an appropriation of \$12,000 for the purchase of supplies of this kind for the counties, and in this one thing there will be no difficulty because of the lack of the funds. Most of the blank books are ready and the auditor will send them in plenty of time for the use of the county officers.

"That woman's boss of the ward all right," said the first repeater, in the days of female suffrage, "and she's a regular terror, ain't she?" "That's what!" replied the other. "I wanted it for my vote, and she wouldn't stumme more's \$1.50."—Philadelphia Press.

"George, did you know that I was heard her say so, but she's had that idea about so many other fellows that I didn't feel sure about it till you told me."—Brooklyn Life.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

H. Hackfeld & Co. are distributing some very neat 1904 calendars. William Mann, who resigned as head luna at Pahala, has taken the same position at Hutchinson plantation. The eruption in Mokapeewee water has subsided, the glare therefrom being no longer visible from points below.

The death of S. K. Ka-ne will not, under the law, prevent his survivors in the Tax Appeal Court from deciding cases in hand.

Under a convention lately concluded between the United States and Hongkong, parcels by mail between this country and Hongkong after January 1 will be carried at 15 cents a pound.

By amicable arrangement the Public Works Department will smooth the rugged trail left on King street by the removal of the defunct Hawaiian Traders Co's tracks, the expense to be borne by the Rapid Transit Co.

Mr. Richards, an engineer on Pahala plantation, was seriously injured last Tuesday at Punaluu. A box falling from a car struck him, pinning him to the ground. He sustained injury in the back and when the Mauna Loa left Punaluu was in a precarious condition.

Fred E. Armstrong, sugar boiler at Pala plantation for more than twenty years past is seriously ill from a stroke of paralysis that overtook him last Sunday. He is a son of the late Goodale Armstrong and a brother of Mrs. Edgar Halstead and Frank Armstrong of Castle & Cooke's. The latter has gone to his brother's bedside. Mrs. Halstead recently departed with her husband for Mexico.

As soon as the buoys and marks are placed, Pearl Harbor will be officially declared open by Superintendent of Public Works Holloway. A pile-driver has been at work there for the past three days, and the tug Elen is still in the locks at work placing the aids to navigation.

Frank Loucks left for Japan on the Hongkong Maru. He will remain in the Orient indefinitely and may never return to Honolulu.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Mrs. Martha Cookley was taken to the Police Station yesterday as being an insane person.

Rev. Curtis E. Shields, the new pastor of the Hilo Foreign church, preaches his first sermon today. It is probable the retrenchment lightning will strike the clerical staffs of the Land Court and the Attorney General's department.

Professional Japanese gamblers are said to be making trouble at Hwa plantation. Deputy Sheriff Fernandez raided a number of Japanese gamblers at Halaawa. Eleven put up bail in the sum of \$10 each, which they forfeited.

Lands in North Kona amounting to 658 acres involved in the partition suit of Scott vs. Philpe, were sold at the Judiciary building yesterday noon by James P. Morgan, for W. A. Wall, commissioner of the First Circuit Court. Starting at the upset price of \$5000, the bidding proceeded rapidly until the property was sold to J. A. Maguire for \$10,800. Cecil Brown, Sam Parker and R. W. Shingle were among the bidders.

(From Monday's Daily.)

General MacArthur has returned from his tour of the island.

Charles Dole has so far recovered as to be able to converse intelligently and to ask about matters in the courts.

Delegate Kuhio was a guest at a banquet given in Washington November 24 by Senator Mitchell in honor of his colleague, Senator Freiton.

Mrs. Restarick has received a cablegram from Bishop Restarick saying that he would return on the steamer China due to arrive here on December 18th.

Rev. E. S. Muckley and family will leave for Portland, Oregon, in the Siberia on the 21st inst, instead of the Alameda on the 20th as originally intended. Next Sunday Mr. Muckley will hold his last services as pastor of the Christian church of Honolulu.

Punene, Wailuku and Pioneer sugar mills on Maui are grinding the new crop.

R. R. Elgin leaves today in the Kinau for Hawaii to accept the position of bookkeeper for Hwa plantation.

E. E. Olding, manager of Kohala plantation, is in town on business connected with the Kohala road board.

New bids will be called by the Marine Hospital Service for lighting Quarantine Island, owing to an omission in specifications.

Major General MacArthur with a detachment of forty artillerymen from Camp McKinley under command of Lieut. Newton, went to Wailanae-uka yesterday.

If D. J. Medbury, who arrived on a recent steamer, will call at the editorial rooms of the Advertiser between 1 p. m. and 2 a. m., he will learn something to his advantage.

Alfred Douce, formerly of Hamakua-poko, and Mr. Cravel, a Maine engineer, are the new men operating the machinery of Punene sugar mill, Maui, the largest in the islands.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them. They litter the whole system. Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mah. Ika O. Brown, Rumbold Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

J. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, P. J. Lowry, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, December 14, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol	Bid	Ask
AMERICAN				
Am. Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Tobacco Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Cotton Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Oil Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Lumber Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Paper Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Glass Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Rubber Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Leather Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Iron Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Steel Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Coal Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Gas Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Electric Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Water Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Telephone Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Street Car Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Traction Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Power Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Light Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Heat Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Cold Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Steam Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Marine Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Navigation Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Shipping Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Freight Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Express Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Mail Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Post Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Telegraph Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Cable Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Radio Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Telephone Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Street Car Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Traction Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Power Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Light Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Heat Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Cold Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Steam Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Marine Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Navigation Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Shipping Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Freight Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Express Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Mail Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Post Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Telegraph Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Cable Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Am. Radio Co.	1,000,000	100	100	100

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE		WIND		TEMP.		HUMIDITY		BAROMETER		RAIN		SEA		WAVE		WIND		TEMP.		HUMIDITY		BAROMETER		RAIN		SEA		WAVE	
12-14-15		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-15-16		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-16-17		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-17-18		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-18-19		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-19-20		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-20-21		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-21-22		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-22-23		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-23-24		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-24-25		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-25-26		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-26-27		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-27-28		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-28-29		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-29-30		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	
12-30-31		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10		SE		75		85		30.0		0.0		10		10	

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THE ADVERTISER AND THE COUNTY ACT.

Various insinuations and suggestions of insincerity have been recently made concerning the attitude of the Advertiser towards the County Act. The Advertiser's beliefs concerning and attitude toward the County Act are no secret.

It did not believe before the county law was enacted, and does not believe now that county government is in the best interests of the people of this Territory, under existing conditions.

Its main reasons for so thinking are: first, that it will greatly increase the cost of government, and second, that with the present electorate, county affairs are liable to be under the control of men of inferior ability and responsibility.

The second fear has been largely verified by the first election. The margin by which the Republican ticket was elected on Oahu was so small that the belief is general that the whole Home Rule ticket would have been elected here, if all their voters had been intelligent enough to make their ballots correctly.

The increase of expense has yet to be demonstrated; but there can be no question but that five new governments in addition to the Territorial government will cost more than the one government did.

The principle of local government for local affairs is absurdly invoked when the entire area of the islands is less than that of a Texas cattle ranch, and the whole population, alien and all, is less than that of a ward in New York City.

The Advertiser, entertaining these sentiments, publicly expressed them, and opposed the enactment of a county law until it became evident that no large majority of the voters desired a county law, that its enactment was a certainty, and a continuance of opposition thereto would be of no avail. The Advertiser thereupon editorially announced that under the circumstances it would not further oppose the passage of a county act, notwithstanding its own opinions, but would await results and judge the system on its merits. This course has been persistently pursued.

A county act has since been enacted, and, as is frequently the case with complicated and lengthy laws, the legality thereof is questioned.

Immediately after the passing of the points against the act, the Advertiser stated, in behalf of the business interests of the Territory, that a test case be taken to the Supreme Court, and that the question might be settled as to whether we had a valid county act or not; for nothing can be more disturbing to business and financial interests than uncertainty as to the status of a broad fundamental law such as this.

Since then shallow thinkers in and out of the press have been continually declaring that those who urged recourse to the courts were enemies to the county law, and inferentially of mankind. The Republican Central Committee even passed a resolution anathematizing the disturbers.

A change has come over the spirit of their dreams, however, and last Friday night a citizens' meeting of approximately a thousand men unanimously adopted a resolution, recommended by a committee of which the Attorney General was a member, urging that a decision from the Supreme Court be obtained with all possible speed, and appealing to the Bar Association to formulate and present a case which would procure such a decision.

Under these circumstances the course of the Advertiser is fully vindicated, even by those broad-minded patriots who announce that their sole principle consists of opposing whatever the Advertiser favors.

It makes no difference to the business interests of Hawaii whether the Advertiser hopes to see the County Act sustained or declared void. What they want to know is whether the act is a valid law or not; and the sooner this question is settled the better for all concerned.

As a matter of fact however the Advertiser most earnestly hopes that the Supreme Court may see its way clear, under existing conditions, to sustain the law. This hope is in no way inconsistent with the opinion that the law will furnish a government inferior in ability and economy to the single territorial government, for the following reason:

The majority of the voters undoubtedly want, or think they want, county government. After due deliberation a county law has been passed, and the only way to test the merits of the system is to try it and see how it works. If the court declares it invalid, that will not prevent county government from coming into existence. It will simply mean a continued agitation and unsettled conditions for a longer period. Even though county government may prove inefficient and expensive, the harm that it will accomplish will be less than the damage caused by an indefinite continuation of the present status of uncertainty or by agitation in securing another act, with the consequent disturbance and unsettlement of financial and business affairs.

What the Advertiser hopes for is a speedy decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the County Act.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The body of Herbert Spencer was cremated today.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The American jockey, Todd Sloan, was today awarded costs against the French Jockey Club for ruling him off the turf.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale will be the Chaplain of the United States Senate.

COLON, Panama, Dec. 14.—The American marines were landed today and sent to the scene of the reported landing of Colombian forces.

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 14.—Japanese warships landed marines at Mokpho today to suppress riotous Koreans. It is anticipated that serious complications will result from the action of Japan in assuming authority in Korean territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Delegate Kuhio of Hawaii has been named a member of the House Committee on Territories. This makes the Hawaii Delegate in a very advantageous position as the voice of the measures affecting the Territory will go to this committee. The appointment to this committee during his first term of office is a particular honor to the representative from Hawaii.

One of the most interesting figures in Congress is the delegate from Hawaii, Prince Kuhio. His real name is Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻōle. He acquired the title "Kuhio" while at school in San Francisco, and now he is to be officially called out of his name again because the President cannot pronounce his appellation. He is to be known in official circles as Mr. Kuhio.

Mr. Kuhio, then, is accompanied everywhere he goes by a secretary. He has also a "personal secretary" and several other personages in his suite. He dresses well, wears his straight black hair a la pompadour, and his fierce black mustache is forever waxed brilliantly. He is about 6 feet tall and has a fine physique, erect and athletic. Mr. Kuhio is light brown in color and would be taken anywhere for a wealthy Mexican. His face is red necktie-red flaming red of the most aggressive shade.

William Haywood, who was the last consul of the United States at Honolulu and who now represents the Planters' Association of Hawaii, recently called on the President to arrange for the presentation of the new delegate.

"I shall not call him Prince Kuhio," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "and I cannot pronounce his last name. I never would be able to remember it, anyhow. Can't we cut it off somewhere, and make it simpler?"

Mr. Haywood conferred with Prince Kuhio's advisers and after a lengthy debate "Mister Kuhio" was evolved from the troublesome cognomen. Mr. Haywood returned to the White House with the abbreviated title, which proved acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt. Hereafter all invitations to the delegate from Hawaii will be addressed simply to "Mr. Kuhio."

The Hawaiian delegate has no vote in Congress. He has the privilege of debate only. His predecessor, Delegate Wilcox, who died recently, was a fine orator, but it is said Mr. Kuhio isn't. Atlanta Journal.

Contented Hawaii.

Hawaii, our island protegee in the Pacific, has a new governor in the person of the Hon. George R. Carter. Gov. Sanford B. Dole, so long and ably identified with the affairs of Hawaii under successive regimes, has been transferred by President Roosevelt to the important office of Federal Judge. Under the old monarchy, Mr. Dole was the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and he left the bench to take charge of the provisional government, and served as president of the temporary Hawaiian republic. Mr. Carter, the new governor, is the son of the well known Henry A. P. Carter, who was so long Hawaiian minister at Washington in the old days. Governor Carter is a young man, having been born in 1886. His early education was in Hawaii, but his college course was at Yale, where he graduated in 1908. He was a football man and an all-around athlete in his college period. For a number of years past he has been very active in Hawaiian politics and in large business affairs. Governor Dole's annual report, extracts of which were published in the newspapers last month, contains many interesting observations. The white population shows a tendency to relative decline, and there is much intermarriage of the native Hawaiians with members of the various other races living in the islands. There is an increase in the production and export of sugar, while the coffee and rice crops hold their own fairly well. Review of Reviews for December, 1903.

JAPANESE VIEW

(Continued from page 1.)

Honolulu is not very far away. It must, however, be remembered that the United States has other interests that may necessitate the presence of the squadron at a still greater distance than Honolulu. The latest of these is the Panama Canal. We are, of course, scantily supplied as yet with all the details of the situation there, but last accounts agree that the Colombians, outside of the successful secessionists officially recognized as the new Republic, are by no means reconciled to this sudden extinction of all their hopes. The reports said that they proposed to stir up a formidable opposition among the discontented in the South American Republics and might be successful in organizing such a movement. South and Central America are always willing to take a chance in a new revolution, where the victors grab the spoils, and it is within the bounds of possibility that some such movement is contemplated. The movement would, of course, be directed against the Panama Government, but fortunately the integrity of that government has now been guaranteed by the United States, and thus it becomes a peculiar care of the American Government to suppress any such manifestation. Naturally a South American revolution on the broadest lines against America would fall in the end, if it ever arrived at the stage of organization, but it is well to be prepared for such contingencies and easier to nip them in the bud than in some measure of fruition. Therefore it is possible that the Washington Government may consider a naval demonstration on South American coasts desirable at this time, with a view to inspiring a wholesome caution in rashly belligerent minds.

These are speculations only, but should be reckoned with in considering this departure of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron from these waters. The date for its leaving is not settled and even yet the present plans of the U. S. Navy Department may be altered, but at any rate it will be hoped socially that the leaving date will be postponed as long as possible. From Rear-Admiral Evans and Cooper down the line, the officers and men of the American fleet have made many warm friends in Japan.

Temperature mean for the month, 72.4; normal, 72.5; average daily maximum, 78.9; average daily minimum, 69.2; mean daily range, 9.7; greatest daily range, 15 degrees (10th, 19th and 27th); least daily range, 6 degrees (12th and 11st); highest temperature, 82 degrees (10th); lowest temperature, 63 degrees (26th and 27th).

Barometer average, 29.990; normal, 29.97; highest, 30.10 (21st and 22nd); lowest, 29.55 (27th and 28th); greatest 24-hour change, that is from any given hour of one day to the same hour on the next, .09 (15-16 and 20-21); "lows" passed this point, 11th to 14th and 26th to 28th inclusive; "highs" 1st to 9th inclusive, 17th, 19th and 21st to 24th inclusive.

Relative humidity average, 73.1; normal, 75.8; mean dew point, 63.8; normal, 65.7; mean absolute moisture, 6.49 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.83.

Rainfall, 2.26 inches; normal, 5.15; rain-record days, 18; normal, 17; greatest rainfall in one day, 1.60 inches, from 9 a. m. 15th to 9 a. m. 16th; total at Luakaha, 18.49; normal, 10.16; at Kapiolani Park, 0.65; normal, 4.05 inches.

The artesian well water level remained nearly stationary, rising but .04 of a foot, from 32.50 to 32.54 feet above mean sea level. This is doubtless due to the small amount of rainfall during October and November. The average November rise is about .5 of a foot. November 30th, 1902, it stood at 33.90. The average daily mean sea level for the month was, 9.99, the assumed annual mean being 10 feet above datum. For November, 1902, it was 10.13.

Trade wind days, 25 (two of NNE); normal, 17; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 1.3; average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.5; normal, 4.6.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall, as compared with normal: Hawaii, 150 percent; Oahu, 150 percent; Maui, 150 percent; Kauai, 150 percent; Lanai, 150 percent; Molokai, 150 percent; Honolulu, 150 percent; Kaula, 150 percent; Midway, 150 percent; Laysan, 150 percent; Palmyra, 150 percent; Jarvis, 150 percent; Fanning, 150 percent; Johnston, 150 percent; Wake, 150 percent; Line Islands, 150 percent; Phoenix, 150 percent; Hawaii, 150 percent.

The heaviest 24-hour rainfalls were at Kaunakakai, 9.02 inches (15th); Puuhou, 8.63 inches (15th), and Honokaa, 8.15 inches (22nd), all on Hawaii. The heaviest monthly rainfall reported was at Nahiku (850 elevation), Maui, 27.22 inches.

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

Stations.	Ele. Mean Mean Cor.				
	Ft.	Max.	Min.	Av.	H. L.
Hawaii—					
Hilo	50	80.1	66.4	72.8	85
Pepeekeo	100	77.6	66.5	72.4	82
Kohala	521	76.2	66.0	70.4	81
Naalehu	1908	73.4	62.2	67.8	80
Waimea	2739	73.4	62.2	65.4	80
Vol. House	4000	71.9	63.0	61.8	80
Maui—					
Waikoa	2700	78.0	66.3	66.5	87
Lanai—					
Keomuku	10	80.3	73.1	76.0	85
Oahu—					
Kihau St. (W.)					
R. Castle	50	78.6	69.7	73.5	82
Ewa Plant.	60	81.5	65.3	73.7	84
Kohala, dew point, 65.7; relative humidity, 81.4.					
Ewa Plantation, dew point, 61.6; relative humidity, 67.2; barometer average, 29.98.					

The month closed with continued volcanic activity, that of Mauna Loa's summit crater, Mokuaweoweo, was reported at the end of the month as being about the same as when first visited in October. The crater of Halemaunau in Kilauea, was discovered in eruption at 2:30 a. m. of the 25th, and activity has since continued. The lava lake at the end of the month was reported as being 300 by 125 feet in size and not more than 650 feet from the crater's summit. This crater is 1.95 miles wide and 2.33 miles long, containing an area of 4.14 square miles or 2650 acres. Mokuaweoweo's dimensions were given in the October summary.

There have been no earthquakes reported to this office, but a newspaper report gives one in the Kona and Kau districts on the 15th, followed by increased activity of Mokuaweoweo, and the steamer Mauna Loa reports a disturbance of the sea while the vessel was at anchor off Punaluu, Hawaii, on the 17th. The sea suddenly became churned up and disturbed to such an extent as to capsize one of the ship's boats lying along side, throwing its occupants into the water, where, though they were natives, they maintained themselves with difficulty, and the ship itself was swung around from its former position. This disturbance is reported as lasting ten minutes. Later in the day a huge black cloud was seen to belch from the summit crater, followed by the usual column of white smoke and steam. High seas in the channels and heavy surf along the windward coasts have been the rule. Tidal waves were reported from Peleku, Molokai, Kaula and Honokaa, Maui, on the 28th. At the latter place one wave rose to a height of 30 feet as measured by the mark left by the sea on the wall, doing considerable damage. From Kohala, Hawaii, comes a report of heavy seas lasting some hours which swept clean over the top of a forty foot crane at the landing and carried enormous boulders some distance inland. On this same date a portion of the railroad track along the northern part of Oahu was washed away by high seas, and the tide gauge in the harbor of Honolulu recorded evidence of an unusual agitation. Whether the cause of these latter disturbances was local volcanic activity, or the result of seismic disturbances at, or around the Aleutian Islands, a theory advanced by one authority, (the above mentioned places, with the exception of Honolulu harbor, all having a northern exposure, and this latter fact would, to a certain extent, tend to eliminate the local theory), or unusually heavy weather in the North Pacific, is problematical, with the weight of evidence in favor of seismic origin.

Thunder at Honolulu on the 15th during the heavy showers of the afternoon of that date. This was the only rain

to speak of for this district during the month. 1.50 inches, falling at the Weather Bureau between one and five p. m., of a total of 2.26 inches for the month. Bright afterglows, on several occasions, and a 44 degree lunar halo on the evening of the 26th.

The rainfall throughout the group, with the exceptions of the northern and eastern exposures of the Island of Hawaii, was considerably below the November normal, due to the unusual absence of southerly wind for this period, the small precipitation at southerly exposures being especially marked. The barometer average for the past five months has been slightly above the normal, a condition likely to be followed by a winter of moderate rainfall.

Reports from other stations: Hilo and Pepeekeo, Hawaii, report a brilliant meteor on the evening of the 28th, passing from the south to a little east of north. Pepeekeo: wind, north to east throughout the month, average force, 1.4; dew six mornings; heavy surf, with the exception of a few days; snow on mountains 17th, and a little still visible at the end of the month; reflection and smoke from volcano at intervals. Kohala, Hawaii: trade winds, 1st to 26th inclusive, variable balance of month. Waimea, Hawaii: fresh and strong NE winds 1st to 18th inclusive, light trades thereafter; reflection from volcano very bright last ten days; snow on mountains 15th, and still visible on Mauna Kea at end of month; considerable cloudiness, and bright morning and afterglows throughout. Extremely high surf at Hilo 4th to 8th inclusive.

R. C. LYDECKER.

Territorial Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR NOVEMBER, 1903.

HAWAII—		Hilo.	
Stations.		Ft.	Inches
Waialeale	50	14.06	
Hilo (town)	100	15.69	
Puueo	85	15.69	
Kaunakakai	1250	24.04	
Pepeekeo	100	14.26	
Hakalau	200	14.69	
Honohaha	300	19.48	
Puuhou	1050	24.84	
Laupahoehoe	500	17.82	
Ookala	400	13.15	
Kauai.			
Kukulu	250	11.61	
Puuhou	300	10.71	
Puuhou	300	12.24	
Monokaa (mill)	425	12.96	
Honokaa (Meinleke)	1100	18.72	
Kukuluhaele	700	13.25	
Kohala.			
Awini Ranch	1100	14.88	
Niuli	200	6.87	
Kohala (Mission)	521	6.73	
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	270	7.07	
Haw. Mill	700	6.63	
Puueo Ranch	600	4.83	
Puueo Ranch	1847	2.11	
Waimea	2720	4.55	
Kona.			
Huehue	2000	1.59	
Holualoa	1350	2.51	
Kaunakakai Lehele	3500	3.27	
Kealahou	1470	4.13	
Kealahou	1580	3.24	
Napoopoo	25	2.35	
Hoopuloa	1350	2.35	
Hoopuloa	1350	2.35	
Puuhou Ranch	2700	1.63	
Kau.			
Kahuku Ranch	1680	4.06	
Honoupo	15	2.74	
Naalehu	850	2.54	
Hilea	310	3.40	
Pahala	850	4.15	
Volcan House	4000	9.35	
Puna.			
Olaa (Mt. View)	1590		
Olaa (Plantation)			
Kapoho	110	10.23	
Pahoa	600	14.20	
MAUI.			
Lahaina	40		
Waipae Ranch	700		
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285	5.23	
Kipahulu	308	7.20	
Hana			
Nahiku	850	27.22	
Nahiku	1600		
Haiku	700	7.67	
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	1.00	
Kula Waikoa	2700	0.70	
Puomalei	1400		
Pala	180	2.83	
Haleakala Ranch	2000	5.18	
Waikuku	250	2.35	
LANAI.			
Keomuku	10	0.09	
OAHU.			
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47	2.28	
Kulaokahua (Castle)	50	1.91	
Makiki Reservoir	120	3.14	
U. S. Naval Station	6	1.99	
Kapiolani Park	10	0.65	
College Hills	175	2.44	
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)	285	11.31	
Manoa (Rhodes Gardens)	360	14.72	
Insane Asylum	30	2.15	
Kamehameha Schools	75		
Kalihi-uka	485		
Nuuanu (Hall)	50	4.95	
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250		
Nuuanu (Electric Station)	405	7.96	
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	350	18.49	
U. S. Experiment Station	350		
Kalihi	1150		
Tantalus Heights (Frear)	1380	10.97	
Waimanalo	25	3.76	
Mannawili	300	4.90	
Kaneohe	100	5.56	
Abulmanu	250	8.36	
Kahuku	25		
Waialua	37		
Waialua	900		
Ewa Plantation	60	2.17	
U. S. Magnetic Station	45		
Waipahu	200	0.70	
Manalua	15	2.96	
KAUAI.			
Lihue (Grove Farm)	300	1.99	
Lihue (Molokaa)	300	2.54	
Lihue (Kukua)	1000	8.31	
Keala	15		
Kilauea Plantation	235	2.53	
Hanalei	10		
Waholi	10		
Haena	15		
Waialua	37		
Eleele	150	0.57	
Waialua Mt.	9000		
McBryde	850	2.64	
Lawai (Gov't Road)	450		

IS STARTED

J. A. Aheong was the only bidder for the Waianae public buildings and the contract was awarded to him for so much of the work as will be done at present. His figures were \$98,400 for jailor's house, \$588 for reconstruction of jail and courthouse, \$277 for fence and \$38 for stable. The contract given is for the jailor's house and the jail and courthouse, amounting to \$1584. The opening of tenders for pipe for the Polipoli water works on Maui will take place at 4 p. m. today.

Work has been started on the foundations of the Dispensary building. The site is Waikiki of Kapulua building in which the Board of Health has its headquarters. It will be a concrete structure costing \$3911. McDonald at Langston are the contractors.

The Oceanic dock will be ready for the Alameda when she returns from San Francisco on Christmas Day. The cadamizing of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.'s wharf will be completed by the end of this week.

Openings of bids now being advertised will take place at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works as follows:

- Dec. 17, thousand-foot tunnel for Polipoli water works.
- Dec. 19, Royal school building, Honolulu, and schoolhouse at Halawa, Hawaii.
- Dec. 21, N. G. H. Armory, teachers' cottage at Lahaina, three-room schoolhouse at Pearl City, three-room school-house and six-room teachers' cottage at Kipahulu, Maui.
- Dec. 23, building for Industrial School at Waialea and a cottage at the same place.
- Dec. 24, constructing pier for bridge, Waimea, Kauai.

WRAY TAYLOR VISITS BISHOP RESTARICK

Wray Taylor, who left Honolulu as Commissioner of Agriculture on January 3 last and never returned, lately called on Bishop Restarick in New York. An account of the visit has been received by Mrs. Restarick from the Bishop.

According to the account of himself he gave to Bishop Restarick, Taylor had just returned from England. He could not tell how he had got to England, his mind having been a blank from the time he left San Francisco until he found himself across the Atlantic. It is said that his father and one of his brothers were subject to this peculiar form of mental aberration. After it became evident here that Taylor was not coming back, an investigation showed that shortly before leaving he had drawn \$800 from the Chinese fund. This had been under his control from his occupancy formerly of the office of secretary of the Board of Immigration under the Republic of Hawaii.

Wray Taylor went to San Francisco ostensibly on business of the old Bureau of Agriculture, having a leave of absence from Governor Dole. After his arrival over there he did transact business with State Commissioner Crow of California. He also called on Prof. Koebel, Territorial entomologist, in Alameda, who, in writing about him, said Taylor seemed to act strangely.

An indictment for embezzlement was found against Taylor and A. Lindsay Jr. was dispatched to the mainland to apprehend and bring him back. Partly for lack of funds, the special officer was recalled. Nothing had been gained beyond reports that Taylor had been seen in New York and Boston.

FINE CANE GROWTH ON GARDEN ISLE

George H. Fairchild, manager of the Makae Sugar Co., is in town. Speaking of the mild winter to an Advertiser reporter, Mr. Fairchild said it was making a remarkable difference in the growth of sugar cane on Kauai. "Last winter when it was much colder the growth of the cane was not more than about two inches a month," Mr. Fairchild stated, "while this winter it is from twelve to fifteen inches."

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TOWN MEETING.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE POINT OF ORDER.

Achi then got the attention of the
chairman and stated that the speaker
could not talk on the Ashford resolu-
tion until the committee report had
been rejected.

"If he digresses too far I will call
him to order," said the chairman.
Mr. Crook stated also that Hatch
had the bill in his pocket when he left
and the Governor knew of it. "It is a
question of whether we are going to
whitewash the Governor for taking our
rights away," said he.

"There has been no proclamation by
Mr. Hatch that he represents Hawaii,"
said Mr. Smith. "He took along this
bill which the representative has in-
troduced in Congress. The speakers
will be confined to the resolution, which
is not the question of the status of the
Governor or what Mr. Hatch intends to
do in Washington."

QUINN CALLED DOWN.

"I am in favor of local government
by the people, but the people here do
not seem to be able to control local
affairs," said Clem Quinn. "Shame,"
some one shouted and Quinn's re-
marks were drowned by the cries of the
crowd.

Quinn said also that the county bill
introduced in the first legislature was
the rottenest he had ever seen and
he was stopped this time by the chair-
man. Quinn said he approved of
Congressional action and started talk-
ing when he was again stopped.

"Gentlemen, I thank you," he said
before the chairman could state his
objection.

F. W. Terrill as an American citizen

wanted to deny that the Territory was
not able to control local government.
He was ruled out of order on protest
by Quinn and stopped talking.

ANOTHER QUINN TALKS.

James Quinn said he wanted a coun-
ty act if the Bulletin told the truth.
He wanted to support Mr. Hatch and
said the principal argument in favor
of it was that the Advertiser opposed
it. He was ruled out of order and
compelled to sit down, when he start-
ed to talk about the Advertiser want-
ing a citizen's ticket in the county
election. He also said there was too
much Breckons in this, and that he
didn't believe Congress would pass the
act anyway, as it couldn't be done in
less than six weeks.

ACHI HAS A NEW ONE.

Senator Achi wanted a session of the
legislature and wanted it badly. He
said Mr. Thurston didn't want the
county act, but the majority wanted it.
The Supreme Court would knock it out
and when the county was inaugurated
no banker or merchant would trust the
government. If the act is found ille-
gal the Governor would call on the
legislature.

"The Supreme Court is here for the
people and if the majority decides
here tonight, the court will sit tomor-
row. Mr. Stewart says the lawyers
want their fees, but I guess Mr. Thur-
ston and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Achi
act without a retainer. It is the duty
of every lawyer to do this and if no
other lawyer is willing to take it I
will fight for it. Let us demand that
the Supreme Court meet and if they
won't ask the President to remove
them, and he will do it too.

"If the legislature is called now it
will do its duty. Everyone wants a
county act. I believe that the investi-
gation by the grand jury was a good
lesson for them."

MARKHAM PUT OUT.

George Markham wanted to talk as
a citizen of Hawaii, as representing his
constituents among the natives. "I
don't favor going beyond the limits
of this island to get government," he
said wildly gesticulating. His further
words were drowned in the uproar and
the efforts of a policeman who carried
him from the hall. Markham did not
reappear.

A SOCIALIST NEXT.

Markham was followed by Moroff,
a socialist, whom the crowd also at-
tempted to howl down.

"Are you desirous of speaking on the
subject before the house?" the chair-
man asked.

"I do, sir," he replied.
Moroff said the meeting was called
to come to a sensible and peaceable
conclusion. The Territory was be-
tween two fires. "I endorse the resolu-
tions," he said. "I also do not be-
lieve we should vilify Mr. Hatch. If
we can't endorse honorable men we
ought to shut up shop. Congress will
consider us absolutely unable to take
care of ourselves."

"The chair would like to hear you
say something about the resolutions,"
suggested Mr. Smith.

"Well, a new feature has come up
since the last meeting." (Laughter.)
Moroff said the legislature could set-
tle the matter and if not the Supreme
Judges would do the job.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Senator Dickey moved that the resolu-
tions be acted upon one at a time,
and not as a whole.

The chair ruled that the first vote
should be taken on the amendment to
the committee resolution as offered by
Mr. Thurston. Ashford claimed that
the last resolution, offered by himself,
should be considered first.

John Hughes claimed that the Ash-
ford motion was not an amendment
and the original resolution should be
considered first.

Stewart claimed that the new resolu-
tions were substitutes and as such
considered as amendments.
Mr. Andrews contended that either
one of the two new resolutions could be
adopted and yet the committee report
could be acted upon. The new report
dealt with the Hatch mission, the resolu-
tions dealt with the situation in the
Territory. He suggested a vote on all
the resolutions, the committee report to
be considered first.

Stewart said there were two propo-
sitions—those opposed to county gov-
ernment under false faces and those
who want to keep county government

at home to be killed by the Supreme
Court.

G. B. McClellan rose to a point of
order, but Stewart had his dander up
and wouldn't listen. He said there was
a scheme to put the Delegate and Gov-
ernor in a false position and it was
the duty of citizens to see that the first
act of the administration and the first
bill of the Delegate should be approved.

The chair ruled that the committee
report was the first to be considered
and that the Ashford and Stewart resolu-
tions were not amendments. Ash-
ford appealed from the ruling of the
chair.

Andrews said he favored both the
Hatch and the committee resolutions.
He did not agree that the lawyers had
to be paid to do the work. "It is best
not to put all our eggs in one basket;
if we are not successful in Congress
we ought still to consider the local
courts. We can be doing our best here
and in Washington at the same time,"
said he.

"If we take no proceedings here we
are where we are," said Crook.

"Nowhere," said Andrews.
The chair was sustained in his ruling
on a rising vote.

The amendment by Mr. Thurston
striking out the section calling on the
legislature was then put and killed.

Mr. McClellan then spoke for the
adoption of the report as a whole, say-
ing it was not necessary to act upon
the Hatch resolution.

John Emmelhuth wanted to ask one
question: "Where will we be at if we
pass the resolutions and Congress
doesn't act?"

"Here in the Supreme Court," replied
Andrews.

"All I can say is that nine-tenths of
the American people will take us for a
lot of lunatics," was Emmelhuth's an-
swer.

Ashford moved to adjourn.

"The chair has not heard that mo-
tion," said Mr. Smith.

"You will hear it now," he replied.

"I move we ADJOURN—N-N-N-N." Ash-
ford shouted.

The committee resolutions were then
put and adopted as a whole. The
Stewart resolution was next adopted
after being read and the meeting was
adjourned.

WRIT OF HABEAS
CORPUS PENDING

A habeas corpus case was protracted
into the midst of the Jones murder
trial late yesterday afternoon. Funa-
koshi Tatsugoro was the subject, his
petition alleging that he was "unlaw-
fully and unjustly imprisoned and re-
strained of his liberty."

Funakoshi Tatsugoro was indicted in
the Fourth Circuit Court, Hilo, of con-
spiracy in the first degree and com-
mitted for trial to the February term of
that court. At the same time he is
under conviction of manslaughter, bound
over on appeal in a bond of \$10,000.
It is for the conspiracy commit-
ment that the writ of habeas corpus
was granted by Judge Gear.

Geo. A. Davis appeared for the peti-
tioner and wanted an immediate hear-
ing.

Attorney General Andrews and De-
puty Attorney General Peters opposed
a hearing on the merits. They showed
that J. W. Cathcart was the peti-
tioner's counsel and that it was at the
earnest solicitation of Mr. Cathcart
that the case went over from time to
time. All they asked for was a con-
tinuance until they had time to make a
return to the writ.

Mr. Peters said there were matters
in the petition which would prevent the
court from taking jurisdiction if they
were presented.

This brought on a wrangle over tech-
nical features of the petition.

Mr. Davis, who urged that the writ
had been given to the High Sheriff at
1 o'clock or three hours previously,
finally contended for a release of the
prisoner until the hearing on his own
recognizance, arguing the \$10,000 bond
under which he was held for man-
slaughter as a reason.

Judge Gear, on the joint parole en-
gagement of Mr. Davis and John S.
Walker whom the former had called in,
that the man would appear, allowed
Tatsugoro to go on his own recogniz-
ance, while granting the Attorney Gen-
eral's motion for a continuance until
Monday morning at 9 o'clock. It was
stipulated that the hearing then should
be exclusively on the question of con-
tinuance of the case on its merits.

ONE FOUND GUILTY
AND ONE CLEARED

A loud alarm was sounded on the in-
side of the public door to the Federal
courtroom about 2 o'clock yesterday.
Instead of the jury retiring to consider
their verdict, the court had retired with
everybody but the jury. Marshal Hen-
dry answered the signal and, under-
standing a verdict was ready, called in
Judge Dole, District Attorney Breck-
ons and others interested. It was on-
ly advice from the court the jury want-
ed then, however, and once more they
were left alone.

Shortly afterward they returned a
verdict finding Kinohiki Kunihara
guilty as charged of importing a woman
an for immoral purposes. They added
this rider:

"It is the sense of this jury that the
defendant Hanichiki Tereyama is equal-
ly morally guilty with the other de-
fendant, and this jury recommends that
means be taken to secure such evidence
against him as will result in his prose-
cution and punishment."

Judge Dole directed a verdict of
acquittal in favor of Tereyama on the
ground that the evidence did not suf-
ficiently connect him with the money
sent from here to bring the woman
from Japan.

WHEN SUFFERING from a cold
and you fear an attack of pneumonia,
secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy and use it judiciously. There
is no danger from this disease when
this remedy is used. It always cures
and cures quickly. For sale by all
dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for Hawaii.

CAN GROW
POTATOES

Hawaii's Part in
Agricultural
Work.

In the annual report of the Secretary
of Agriculture, James F. Wilson, to
Congress, copies of which have been
received in the city, considerable at-
tention is paid to the work of the
experiment station here. The report
refers to the success which the De-
partment has had in dealing with po-
tato rot and diseases of corn, saying
that all the pests can be successfully
combated. The secretary says also
that a collection is being made of for-
eign grasses and that the tobacco ex-
periments promise to be successful.
The following is the extract from Sec-
retary Wilson's report:

The work of the Hawaiian Agricul-
tural Experiment Station has been
continued along the various lines of
investigation previously described.
Additional portions of the station land
have been brought under cultivation,
and additions have been made to build-
ings, fences, irrigation plant, etc., as
occasion required and funds permit-
ted. A special effort is being made
to build up a working library, and the
special agent in charge has contrib-
uted his private collection as a nucleus
for a station library. The neces-
sity for a well-equipped economic library
is peculiarly felt in a region as
isolated from library facilities as is
this station.

During the past year a number of
bulletins have been issued giving the
results of investigations which have
thus far been carried on. The experi-
ments begun in the previous year on
taro rot and potato rot have been con-
tinued on an enlarged scale, and the
results already obtained suggest the
practicability of combating these dis-
eases. One of the most destructive
diseases of the taro may be prevented
by proper attention to the irrigation
water and to the application of suit-
able fertilizers. The potato experi-
ments have been continued, and it is
found that one form of rot may be
successfully combated by the thorough
use of Bordeaux mixture, and prelimi-
nary experiments seem to indicate
that a second disease, which is due
to a soil fungus, may be prevented to
a very great extent by soaking the
seed tubers in a solution of formalin
and planting them in unfested soils.
These experiments are to be contin-
ued for a number of years in the hope
that the results obtained in the pre-
liminary investigations will be con-
firmed.

Formerly, the growing of corn was
an important industry in Hawaii, but
through careless methods of cultiva-
tion and the attacks of insects the
growing of this crop has become an
uncertain industry. Investigations
have been begun by the station in
which the effect of deeper plowing,
the use of fertilizers, thorough cultiva-
tion, and the introduction of new vari-
eties are tested. The preliminary re-
sults thus far obtained have given ex-
cellent results and two varieties which
have been in introduced—Leaming and
Boone County White—seem to indicate
that these varieties are particularly
adapted to cultivation in Hawaii and
are apparently more satisfactory than
the so-called native varieties.

A collection is being made of the
grasses and forage plants of the is-
lands, and it is hoped that a bulletin
may soon be issued concerning them,
which may contain notes on the na-
tive and introduced species, together
with suggestions relative to their val-
ue for different purposes.

The investigations on injurious in-
sects have been continued, and a se-
rious outbreak of a mealy bug on all-
igator pears was prevented by prompt
action.

The station is devoting considerable
attention to the subject of fiber plants,
and a bulletin has been issued on the
sisal hemp in Hawaii and investiga-
tions are being carried on with Mani-
la hemp and other fiber-producing
plants.

Experiments with tobacco, especially
with Sumatra leaf tobacco, grown in
partial shade furnished by light cloth,
have been apparently very successful
and will be continued upon a larger
scale. It is believed that there are a
number of localities where Sumatra
tobacco can be grown under shade at
a decided profit.

Its distinction: City man—"How
shall I know which house it is?" Sub-
urbanite—"You'll be able to tell easily
enough. It's the only one in the neigh-
borhood that hasn't a 'For Sale' sign
on it."—Pack.

Sale To
Liquidate Copartner-
ship of
Punloa Sheep and Stock
Ranch Company.

The copartnership known as the
Punloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Com-
pany, composed of George W. Macfar-
lane, E. C. Macfarlane and Henry R.
Macfarlane, having been dissolved by
the death of E. C. Macfarlane, Febru-
ary 18th, 1901, for the purpose of final-
ly liquidating and closing the said co-
partnership with the consent of the
survivors thereof, the undersigned,
George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Mac-
farlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, ex-
ecutrix of the Last Will and Testam-
ent of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased,
duly appointed, qualified and acting,
having filed a certain verified petition
in the matter of the said Estate of E.
C. Macfarlane, deceased, in the Circuit
Court in and for the First Judicial Cir-
cuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in
which the matter of the said estate
then was and now is pending, before
the Honorable George D. Gear, Sec-
ond Judge of said Circuit Court, sit-
ting at Chambers, and made return-
able before the said Honorable George
D. Gear, as said Judge, on Monday,
November 18th, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.
m. of that day, and the said petition
having been duly heard and granted by
said Honorable George D. Gear, as
said Judge, on the date last aforesaid,
and the said Honorable George D.
Gear, on November 24th, 1901, having
duly signed an order, judgment and
decree granting the prayer of said pe-
tition, and, on December 1st, A. D.
1901, having also signed an order mod-
ifying and amending the said order,
decree and judgment, as by reference to
the said petition and orders, on file in
said Circuit Court, and to all the pro-
ceedings relative thereto, will more
fully and at large appear.

Now therefore, Under the law and
the proceedings and each of them
aforesaid, for the purpose of finally
liquidating and closing the copartner-
ship aforesaid, and in conformity with
the order, judgment and decree aforesaid,
to which the survivors of the said
copartnership, George W. Macfarlane
and Henry R. Macfarlane, have con-
sented in writing, as by the petition
aforesaid fully appears, the undersig-
ned, George W. Macfarlane and
Henry R. Macfarlane, survivors of the
said copartnership, as said survivors,
and the undersigned, George W. Mac-
farlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Hen-
ry R. Macfarlane, executors of the
Last Will and Testament of E. C. Mac-
farlane, deceased, will offer for sale
and will sell as a whole, at public auc-
tion, through James F. Morgan, auc-
tioneer, hereby chosen and designated
for that purpose, at the auction sales-
rooms of said James F. Morgan, Nos.
847-857 Keolu street, in the city of
Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory
of Hawaii, on Saturday, January
9th, 1902, at the hour of 12 o'clock M.
of that day, to the highest bidder, be-
yond or for the sum of twenty thou-
sand dollars, the entire property, as-
sets, and goodwill of the said Punloa
Sheep and Stock Ranch Company,
consisting of the following, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
List of Freehold and Leasehold
Lands and Improvements, Sheep and
other Live Stock and Property owned
by the Punloa Sheep and Stock Ranch
Company, viz:

FREEHOLD LANDS.
LAND OF OULI, Ahupuaa, contain-
ing 4,000 acres, more or less, and ex-
tending from the sea, near Kawaihale,
to the top of the Kohala range of
mountains, with a stream of water
running through same; said stream
having its origin in those mountains.
LAND AT LIHUE, in Waimea, the
former homestead of James Lunada
and Frank Spencer, and formerly the
headquarters of the Lihue Cattle
Ranch and Beef Packing Estab-
lishment, adjoining the land of Ouli
and stream of water running through it,
containing 50 acres. This also has a
stream and is a beautiful block of land.

LAND OF AHULI, in Waimea, the
former homestead of Edward Sparkes,
and formerly the headquarters of the
Sparkes Sheep Ranch. This is prob-
ably the finest residence site in the
district of Waimea, and is a magnifi-
cent block of land having an area of
22 acres, through which there is also
a running stream of pure water.

There are valuable stone fences and
pens on the above properties.
The two last mentioned fine blocks of
land are very advantageously situat-
ed, and are almost in conjunction with
the fine residence property of the late
Hon. John P. Parker, the headquarters
of the Parker Cattle Ranch.

These lands are covered with fine
Manila Grass, ornamental trees, &c.,
and the climate of this locality has no
rival anywhere else in the islands, be-
ing at an elevation of 2700 feet and
at the base of snow-capped Mauna
Kea, where the average temperature is
from 50 deg. to 60 deg.

LEASED LANDS.
LEASE OF THE LAND OF HOLO-
UKAWAI, near Waimea, from the Ha-
waiian Government, containing 108½
acres, and expiring January 10th, 1902.
Rent, \$22.50 per annum. There are two
streams of water from Mauna Kea
running through this land.

LEASE OF LAND AT WAIMEA
from Crown Commissioners, contain-
ing 253 acres, expiring June 1st, 1902.
Rent, \$250 per annum. The boundary
of this land on one side is on the Wa-
ikoloa stream.

**LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF
AGREEMENT** between the Punloa
Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and
John P. and Samuel Parker, for run-
ning sheep on a portion of the large
Ahupuaa of Waikoloa, in exchange for
the privilege granted to the Parker
Ranch of running cattle on the Sheep



That hard
cough of
yours—
what are
you doing
for it? Look
out, or it
will blind
you with
all the
strength of a powerful chain.

**Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral**
cures coughs and colds, even hard
coughs and old colds.
Mrs. A. White, of Fitzroy, Victoria,
says: "I had a very hard cough night
and day. I tried many remedies, but
without relief. I thought my lungs
were nearly gone. I then tried Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral. I began to improve
at once, and only one and one-half bot-
tles completely cured me."
There are many substitutes and imi-
tations. Beware of them! Be sure
you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Two sizes, Large and small bottles.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

FRED ARMSTRONG
DIED FRIDAY LAST

Fred S. Armstrong died at Pala,
Maui, at 5:15 o'clock on Friday even-
ing, from a stroke of paralysis received
last Sunday. He was a son of the late
Goodale Armstrong, who was promi-
nent in the official and industrial life
of Maui, and leaves three brothers and
a sister. Wade and William live in
California, and Frank Armstrong, who
was with his brother when he died, is
employed in Castle & Cooke's office,
Honolulu. Mrs. Edgar Halestead, sister,
has lately gone to Mexico with her
husband.

Co.'s lands. This agreement expires in
1902.

There is also a lease, just expired,
of Crown lands in Waimea, which the
Punloa Sheep & Stock Ranch Co. and
its assigns, have held for 50 years, con-
taining 670 acres, of which they are
now in possession; and they have made
application to the Territorial Govern-
ment for a renewal of the lease. This
application has not yet been acted upon.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Consist of a Dwelling House of Man-
ager at Keamoku, Men's Quarters,
Large Shearing Shed, Yards, Pens,
Wire Fences, Stone and Cement Cist-
erns, &c., and the following appurte-
nances: War Wood Press, Iron Water
Tanks, Redwood Water Tanks, Har-
nesses, Furniture, Scales, Sheep-Shears,
Wool Packing, &c., &c., and the fol-
lowing:

LIVE STOCK.

7,000 Sheep, more or less, including
Ewes, Rams and Lambs;
25 Work Horses;
40 Mares and Unbroken Foals;
6 Team Horses and Hauling Wag-
ons;
The whole comprising a complete
Sheep and Stock Ranch.

The sheep are principally of the
Merino breed, crossed with Southdown
and Shropshire, and the wool produced
by the Ranch has always commanded
the highest price in the Hawaiian Wool
Market.

TERMS OF SALE.

No bid for less than twenty thousand
dollars, in gold coin of the United
States, will be received.
Cash, in gold coin of the United
States, payable as follows:

1. Ten per centum of the purchase
price, at the time of sale, upon the
fall of the hammer, to be paid either
in gold coin of the United States to the
survivors above named, George W.
Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane,
or in a certified check or certified
checks, payable to their order.

Montgomery-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGT.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific

This Train is really a

First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc., Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information cheerfully furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,

General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.

Omaha, Neb.

Elegant Perfumery

We claim to have THE FINEST line of HIGH GRADE goods ever shown in this city, of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN Manufacture. In beautiful sets or cut glass bottles.

What is more acceptable to the Ladies?

PRICES ARE RIGHT

Only a few beautiful triplicate Toilet Mirrors left.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,

FORT STAKER.

CRUISERS PASSED MIDWAY ISLE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the cruiser fleet in command of Admiral Cooper was sighted from Midway Island and the news was promptly cabled to Honolulu. The names of the cruisers were as follows: Raleigh, Cincinnati, Albany and New Orleans, accompanied by the collier Pompey.

A boat from the latter vessel was dispatched to the island for mail, and a quantity of mail matter was brought off and put aboard the collier. The collier was also furnished with a budget of news. The fleet should arrive at Honolulu on Tuesday.

JONES JURY HAS A GOOD TIME

The jurymen sitting in the Jones murder case are having a good time. They are staying at the best hotels and living off the fat of the land, all at the expense of the Territory. A murder trial is always an expensive necessity, for the jury must be kept together and apart from any outside influence, from the moment the members are sworn until they give their verdict.

Bailiff Ellis has charge of this jury. The members are staying at the Hawaiian hotel and eating at the Union Grill. Some of them have become fastidious since they became jurymen and are a bit particular about what they eat. The usual breakfast consists of mush and cream, coffee, eggs and hot cakes. The native jurors didn't like that and demanded salmon and poi every day for their morning meal. And they eat lots of other stuff besides. But Lycourge has to hunt up the poi every morning and give the jurors what they want. Raw onions are also a favorite dish and the supply is running low in the city. One juror objected to fish for lunch the other day and insisted on having "halfbut" instead. He got it, too.

Lycourge says none of the jurors are losing flesh over the murder trial, so well does he feed them. Some of them have increased in weight from five to ten pounds and are still eating, according to Mr. Lycourge.

Oriental War Relics.

Fred. S. De Caw, who was aboard the U. S. S. Yorktown on the Asiatic station and lately returned home, has some relics from the wars on exhibition at his father's bowling rooms in Alakea street. One is the American flag captured by Filipinos at Balabac on Sept. 9, 1899, and recaptured three days later by the U. S. S. Manila. Another exhibit consists of a Boxer's uniform, jacket and trousers, taken from the body of a Boxer slain at Tientsin. The hole made by the bullet that killed the man, with blood stains surrounding it, is seen in the breast of the jacket. There is a disc shaped insertion in the back of the same garment, imprinted in black with the Boxer emblems. Other souvenirs are cartridges, shrapnel, brass knuckles, etc., which belonged to belligerent folks in the Orient.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance, a severe cold may be ward off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HAWAII HAS NEARLY 600 SPECIAL TAXPAYERS

(Continued from page 2.)

is more appropriate, under the circumstances, that the Senate should legislate first.

The report of the auditor for the Postoffice Department shows that there are 83 fourth class postmasters in the Territory of Hawaii. The compensation of these postmasters ranges from a few dollars a year up to \$1,000, according to the amount of stamps they sell. There are ten whose compensation is less than \$50 a year; twelve whose compensation is between \$50.01 and \$100; twenty-two whose compensation ranges from \$100.01 to \$200; twenty-eight whose compensation varies all the way from \$200.01 to \$500; and twenty-one whose salaries range from \$500.01 to \$1,000. None of these postoffices pay the government any revenue, as the postmasters thereof are given all the receipts for rent, lights and fuel and for their own salaries.

Nothing of a definite character is obtainable at the White House about the new Secretary of Hawaii, except, as has already been stated in these letters, that the man will be selected by Governor Carter. The President wants to nominate a man who will be entirely in accord with Gov. Carter and therefore prefers to honor the Governor's endorsement.

Mr. Arthur C. Gehr is still in Washington, trying to prevent the full authorization of the Kohala ditch. He has been working with his attorney, ex-Senator Thurston, before the Interior Department but has thus far made little progress. This is a very busy season before the Departments because of the preparation of annual reports and the preparations for the regular session of Congress.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.

It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. A chronic dyspeptic, says an eminent English physician, is always on the verge of a mental upset. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind. Like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Anemia, Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all emaciating complaints and disorders. It is a help to show life's brighter side. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, of Canada, says: "I am pleased to state that the results from using it have been uniformly satisfactory. Every dose effective. 'It cannot disappoint.'" At chemists.

Rain on Kauai.

Purser McNamara of the Ke Au Hou which arrived yesterday from Kauai reports:

"The steamer W. G. Hall was at Ahukini. She has 2,700 bags sugar on board. There are 1600 pigs in the warehouse. Light N. E. winds and N. W. squalls on inward trip. Heavy rainfall on Kauai. December 8, we laid moorings at Kilauea."

The schedule: Newcastle—"Was there any romance connected with your engagement?" Ingerfield—"Romance? I proposed to her at 8:45 and she accepted me precisely at 9:15."—Detroit Free Press.

"Ah! if I could only share the tremendous sorrows of magazine editors!" "Sorrows? Why, do they have any sorrows?" "Do they? Don't they? Every letter I get from any one of them breathes regret!"—Baltimore News.

MERCHANTS AND ACTORS**The Business Association Plans to Entertain Fleet.**

The Merchants' Association is making every effort to secure the cooperation of citizens and entertainers in Honolulu to make things pleasant for the officers and men of Admiral Evans' fleet while in port. The following correspondence between the Merchants' Association and the James Neill Company sets forth a plan for one series of entertainments:

Honolulu, Dec. 11, 1903.

The James Neill Co., City.

Gentlemen: At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association held this afternoon, it was resolved "that the James Neill Co. be asked to co-operate in any way they see fit with the plans for entertaining the officers and men of the American fleet during their stay in Honolulu," and I was directed to and take pleasure in notifying you of the action taken.

Very respectfully,

P. R. HELM,

Sec'y Merchants' Association.

The reply of the Neill Co. is as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 12, 1903.

P. R. Helm, Esq., Sec'y Merchants' Association, City.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of yesterday, we beg to state that we are heartily in accord with you in any movement that would tend to promote the entertainment for the squadron erected here.

In furtherance of your wishes and in deference to suggestions made by numerous citizens we shall, beginning with next Tuesday, at which time the fleet will no doubt be here, give performances every night.

In consideration of the occasion, we shall also reduce the prices of admission, not only to the officers and men of the fleet, but to the public at large.

For the balance of the Neill engagement, we shall charge as follows:

Orchestra and dress circle \$1.00 instead of \$1.50.

Balcony, 50c. instead of 75c.

Gallery, 25c. instead of 50c.

Trusting that this will meet with the approbation of your honorable body, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN H. NEILL,

J. C. COHEN.

Oceanic Wharf Sheds.

The new sheds over the Oceanic wharf are rapidly approaching completion. The skeleton of the sheds is all up and the ends are being closed in. The roofing will shortly be laid on. The sheds are pretentious structures and quite a material advance in the methods of the past in making the waterfront an attractive locality.

Wrecking Expedition.

The schooner Ada, in command of Capt. Weisbarth, sailed again for the French Frigate Shoals yesterday afternoon to wreck the French bark Connetable de Richemont. An old anchor was part of the schooner's cargo, to be used in getting the vessel off the rocks. The crew comprises five white men and two Hawaiians.

WHAT A BLESSING

Many People Are Learning to Appreciate in Honolulu.

What a blessing it is. Sought after by thousands. Honolulu is finding it out. Many a miserable man is happy now. Nights of unrest, days of trouble. Any itching skin disease means this. Itching Piles mean it. Eczema just as bad, and just as bad to cure.

But Doan's Ointment relieves at once, and cures all itchiness of the skin. A blessing to a suffering public. Here's proof to back our statement: Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, a very old resident of Melbourne, Australia, states:

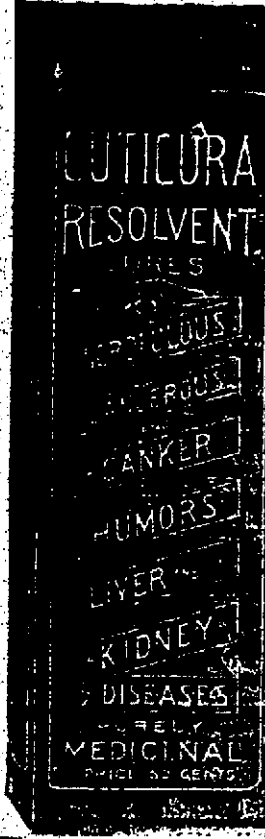
"For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment, which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 25 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"Nellie says she is only 21," said the floorwalker. "I imagined she must be at least 28."

"So she was," replied the jealous maid who presided over the ribbon counter, "but you know everything in the store was marked down 25 per cent last week."—Chicago News.

SPRING HUMOURS**Complete External and Internal Treatment**

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. N. S. W. So. Africa: Depot: L. J. van der Merwe, Cape Town. Dublin and Port Elizabeth. F. J. Doyle & Co., Ltd., London. Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say he had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative of NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of BELLEPHIL, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—This immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists, Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

AMPHITRITE HIT UNCHARTED SHOAL

The British cruiser Amphitrite which was in Honolulu harbor last spring met with an accident between Singapore and Hongkong. The Hongkong Press of November 21, says: "H. M. S. Amphitrite, Capt. Windham, C. V. O., arrived from Singapore in a damaged condition on the 18th. While on a voyage from Hongkong to Singapore, on the 6th November, she ran on to an uncharted coral-shoal lying in Lat. 1.16.7 N., Long. 104.23 E. and sustained damage to the after part of the false keel and probably to some plates. On arriving to Singapore it was found that the damage, though much less than might have been expected, was of such a nature that necessitated dockyard repairs, so the vessel was ordered to proceed back to Hongkong. A departure was made from Singapore on the 12th inst. and Hongkong was reached yesterday morning at half-past nine. Strong monsoon was experienced from Singapore to Lat. 16 N., and from thence to port fine weather. Since the accident, Commander Vaughan Lewis, of H. M. S. Fearless has surveyed and sounded the dangerous shoal, which is, by the way, situated at the eastern entrance to Singapore Main Strait, south channel. His survey showed that the shoal is 50 yards long in a N. N. W. direction and 30 yards broad. Least depth obtained was three fathoms (low water springs) with other pinnacle heads of four and five fathoms having eight to eleven fathoms in amongst them. Close around and surrounding the shoal are irregular depths of twelve, fifteen and twenty fathoms. The Amphitrite has gone into dock at Kowloon. No doubt her repairs will keep her some considerable time. It is very satisfactory for everybody concerned that the shoal was an uncharted one."

Midway and Guam.

The cable between Guam and Midway is being used constantly by Messrs. Morse and Smith of the Geodetic Survey, who are engaged in determining the exact longitude of the two islands. Mr. Morse is on Midway and Mr. Smith on Guam. Both have recently been working steadily on the two islands, and as soon as transportation is available at Guam, Mr. Smith will come to Honolulu and the same work will be carried on between Honolulu and Midway.

ADMIRAL COOPER WAS LIONIZED

Rear Admiral Cooper, who is in command of the Asiatic Squadron en route to Honolulu, was given a royal send-off at Tokio. The Japan Gazette tells of the reception:

The U. S. Legation in Tokyo, which has recently received noteworthy embellishments especially in the surrounding grounds, etc., was thrown open by Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, the Minister, on Friday (Nov. 20th) night, on the occasion of a reception in honor of Rear-Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander of the Asiatic Squadron of the U. S. Navy, which is so strongly represented just now in Japanese waters. About half-past nine o'clock, the guests to the reception began to arrive in force. In fact, although invitations were limited to the sterner sex, it was estimated that over 200 guests were present to greet the gallant Admiral, whose reputation and personality have won him a legion of admirers in this country. The grounds of the Legation were handsomely decorated with strings of lanterns, on cords radiating from a central flagpole, and, within, an attractive scene was presented as the guests gathered. The assemblage included the Ministers of State, the Corps Diplomatique and some of the most distinguished Japanese figures and foreign residents and visitors in the country, and was altogether a very brilliant, pleasant affair, once again demonstrating the Minister's particular happiness as a host. The many stalwart representatives of the U. S. Navy present made a fine appearance, and their handsome uniforms were a picturesque feature in the gathering which dispersed about midnight. Yokohama was well represented in the tale of guests.

The reception was preceded by a dinner-party at the Legation. Those present, besides the guest of the evening, including Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy; General Terauchi, Minister of War; Baron Saionji, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Saito, Vice-Minister of the Navy; Baron d'Aethan, Belgian Minister; Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister; Mr. Yang, Chinese Minister; and some thirty others.

Midway Population Increased.

During the past week there was an increase in the population of Midway Island. A litter of setter puppies began life on the sandy islet and are reported to be husky young canines.

Courtroom effects: The lawyer—"Of course, my dear madam! The great thing in a case of this sort is to introduce something into the evidence that will appeal to the jury." The lady—"Oh! I shall change my costume every day."—Brooklyn Life.

SPORTS FOR THE FLEET

Water Carnival Is Suggested for One Event.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Dec. 11.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kahala, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai, at 5:52 a. m., with 4650 bags sugar, 1630 bags coffee, 31 head beef cattle, 48 hogs, 23 crates, chickens and turkeys, 16 pkgs. hats, 191 bunches bananas, 22 bbls. and bxs. fish, 30 bbls. and bxs. oranges, 238 bags taro, 106 bags awa, 32 kegs butter and 291 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Honolulu, at 8:10 a. m., with 205 bags sugar, 395 bags rice, 30 bags ginger, 10 bags taro, 31 pkgs. sundries.

Sunday, Dec. 13.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nanihili, at 5:20 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, from Kahala, at 5 a. m.

T. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong, at 4 p. m.

Gesa, schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Hawaii and Maui ports, at 8 p. m.

Am. bk. W. B. Flint, Johnson, from San Francisco, at 12:30 p. m., 24 days out.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, Dec. 11, from Kauai: W. E. Dennis, Victoria Kaama, Mrs. W. Wagoner, Miss L. B. Tania, Miss E. Meyer, Mrs. C. F. K. Rose, H. A. Juen, C. H. Merriam, L. H. Rogers, J. E. Rogers, F. Wada, from Kona; L. W. King and wife, Rev. James David.

Per stmr. Noeau, from Kailua, Dec. 13—Mr. Dyer and one deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, Dec. 13—A. S. Wilcox, H. D. Couzens, W. Williams, W. Mutch, D. B. Murrell, Mrs. A. Lindsey, A. C. Alexander, Mrs. E. Rochford, Chow Yuen, Heng, Rev. D. Souder, Mrs. H. L. Herbert, E. Farmer, Nam Yuen, J. Goldstein, G. H. Fairchild, R. Silva, Mee Feat, A. Gentry, J. H. Trueman, I. Kahu and 39 deck.

Per stmr. Maui, from Kahala, Dec. 13—Rev. E. M. Hanuua, Mr. Kozul, D. K. Kahalelo, D. H. Kahalelo, K. Murioka, Rev. J. J. Matthews and wife, A. Devauchelle, Mrs. Devauchelle, F. Armstrong, H. C. Overton, Mrs. W. H. Moorman and two daughters, T. Matsuka, K. Kobayashi, R. Cotton, H. H. Seovel, H. A. Heen, Chas. Gay, A. A. Braymer, Judge Kahalelo, J. A. Newcomb.

Per S. S. Nippon Maru, from Orient ports, Dec. 13—For Honolulu: Mrs. W. W. Goodale and maid, A. McKillop, Dr. H. C. Sloggett, H. E. Walker, Through: Miss U. B. Beaumont, Capt. V. Berg, Mrs. M. Canfield, Miss S. G. Chapin, Mrs. Chas. B. Chilton, Mrs. C. R. Chale, T. L. Craig, E. Dose, Capt. R. M. Dutton, U. S. M. C. C. Robt. Forbes, Rev. J. R. Hykes, Rokusaburo Kitajima, Gaston Mayer, Rev. E. M. McCabe, Mrs. R. E. Murphy, Masakuni Okudaira, Mrs. F. Penfield, R. H. Sherman, Capt. H. Steers, Mrs. L. Wood, Seitaro Yamaguchi.

DEPARTED.

Monday, December 14.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaeha, Anahulu, Kilauea, Kailua and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Lenua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waiakale Pili, for Lahaina, Kapaeha, Kilauea, Kailua, Hanalei, and Keanae, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Honokaa, and Kuluhaele, at 3 p. m.

Stmr. Kama, Bruhn, for Ahukini and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Shipping Notes.

The following sugar is reported on Hawaii ready for shipment: Punaluu, 200 bags; Honouapo, 1228 bags.

Pile-driving in Pearl Harbor has disclosed the fact that the coral in the bottom is soft, so that dredging is calculated as likely to be inexpensive.

The Inter-Island steamer Mauna Loa may add, Mahukona and Kawaihae to her regular run, and the Wilder steamer Kinau may add Kailua to her homeward-bound run.

The ships Susquehanna and the Wm. P. Frye have been chartered for the Cape Horn sugar service, the former for Castle & Cooke, and the latter for C. Brewer & Co. The two ships can carry 10,000 tons. Both vessels are in San Francisco where they arrived with coal from Baltimore. They will probably come here in February.

Purser Storey of the Noeau reports 3600 bags sugar at Honouapo and 600 at Punaluu ready for shipment.

The W. G. Hall's cargo comprised 6041 bags of H. M. sugar, 43 empty barrels, 4 pkgs. sundries.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports the following sugar on Kauai ready for shipment: K. S. M., 2500 bags; W., 500; K. P., 510; P., 2800; H. M., 2320.

The following cargo was received by the steamer Maui from Kahala: 37 hogs, 12 sacks beans, 106 sacks pails, 43 sacks corn, 1 horse, 1 mule, 24 hogs, 291 pkgs. sundries.

CHANGE OF BUOYS AT HARBOR ENTRANCE

The buoy at the entrance to the harbor formerly painted with black and white stripes has been changed to a red buoy and marks the eastern edge of the deep water channel.

SOME LICENSE DISCREPANCIES.

The Territory of Hawaii is losing a good many thousands of dollars in revenue from liquor licenses every year according to the report of Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain as given in the Advertiser's Washington letter yesterday. According to that report, there are 684 liquor dealers of various kinds who pay taxes to the United States in Hawaii. Treasurer Kepoika issues licenses to but 140, less than one-fourth of the number of liquor dealers who are found by the Federal authorities to be doing business in the Territory of Hawaii.

A low estimate of the loss in revenue the Territory is sustaining every year from its failure to properly enforce the license law is \$100,000. This is figuring on the basis of the lowest amount of revenue for liquor taxes, which is \$200 per year for dealers in wine, beer, and ale. A high estimate would exceed \$400,000.

Just what makes the enormous difference in the collection of taxes by Federal and Territorial authorities is hard to say. The reports every year since annexation, have shown almost as wide a variation in the number of liquor dealers unearthed by the Federal collector of internal revenue and by the treasurer of the Territory as the report for the past year. Probably the principal reason is found in the fact that the collector is compelled by law to hunt up the persons liable for the Federal tax, while the treasurer waits until the liquor dealer comes up and proffers the amount of his license. Another reason may be found in the fact that the Federal authorities have a better organized system in the collection of the internal revenue tax. The United States, through its internal revenue officers, keeps a close watch on liquor from the moment of its distillation or importation until it reaches the hands of the retail dealer. They also have access to all the records of the wholesaler and are able by this means to keep the strictest watch on the place where every bit of liquor in excess of five gallons goes. And every man who handles the stuff is compelled to pay the tax. The retail dealer is required to pay an annual license of twenty-five dollars per year, while Uncle Sam gets a hundred dollars per year from those who do a wholesale business.

On the other hand the Territory has to wait until the liquor dealer comes forward with a request for a license. The High Sheriff looks after the violations of the license laws, and invariably when he finds a place where liquor is sold without a license, he also discovers hanging on the wall of the offender's place of business the Federal tax receipt for twenty-five dollars. Another thing, the Territory has hard work obtaining a conviction in the Territorial courts, even when an offender is caught by the police. The rules of evidence as laid down by Judge Gear and Judge Humphreys have been to accept the testimony of informers with extreme caution or not at all. Without the informer, it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction for violation of the liquor laws, for the ordinary purchasers of liquor are not willing to come forward and give evidence against those whom they have assisted in violating the law. With the Federal law it is different. The informer is held to be as good a witness as anyone, the Federal courts recognizing that in cases of this kind evidence is extremely difficult to obtain in the ordinary manner.

A comparison of the number of licenses issued by the Territory with the special taxes collected by the United States will show where the differences are:

License.	Territorial	United States
Brewers	1	1
Wholesale Liquor	1	45
Wholesale Malt	1	21
Retail Dealers	30	456
Retail Malt	35	400
Wine, Beer and Ale	28	—
Rectifiers	—	3
Retail Spirit	38	—
Total	140	588

In other words the Federal authorities collect the tax from 456 retail liquor dealers. The Territory licenses but 38, which would indicate that 418 men who are liable to a tax of \$1,000 per year are getting the best of the Territory to the tune of \$418,000 each year. The Territory collects taxes from eight wholesalers and thirty dealers who are in the same category under the Federal laws. Yet the Federal authorities find forty-five wholesale liquor dealers and twenty-one wholesale malt dealers in the Territory. The Territory is losing the \$500 annual license on twenty-eight places, or \$14,000 on this item alone. The revenue collector also finds sixty places selling malt liquors as against thirty-five who hold licenses from the Territory. The Territory gets the most of these, however, as twenty-eight pay the license for selling wine, beer and ale.

But at any rate taking the difference in the number of licenses at the lowest figure, two hundred dollars for wine, beer and ale, and the amount of license which is not collected every year will be at least \$100,000. Estimating upon the retail spirit license it will amount to over \$400,000.

M'BRYDE CO. GETS WATER RIGHTS

The McBryde Sugar Co. has made a contract with the Hawaiian Sugar Co. and Gay & Robinson for the use of the surplus water from the two last named concerns for irrigation purposes.

Under the terms of the agreement the McBryde Company is to pipe the water from the Hawaiian Sugar Co.'s ditch in Hanalei valley on Kauai to Kano in its own lands. The term of the agreement is for three years from April 1st, 1904, and the McBryde Company is to pay for the water used at the rate of ten dollars per million gallons. The accounting is to be made monthly and under the agreement the Hawaiian Sugar Co. and Gay & Robinson share equally in the rents accruing and also bear the expense of piping the water to Kano. Only surplus water is to be sold to the McBryde Sugar Co.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS SHOOTING AFFAIR

There is mystery connected with the shooting of Ah Chan, a Chinese, by Matsumoto, a Japanese, which occurred yesterday about noon. The two men were taken to the police station, the Japanese being held to await the result of the wound inflicted on the Chinese. A Chinese named Koon Chong is held as a witness, he claiming that he had seen the Japanese level a revolver—a 22-caliber gun—at Ah Chan, and fire it.

Ah Chan was passing by Matsumoto's room when the revolver was fired, or went off, and he felt the impact of a bullet under his left arm. Matsumoto claims that he was at that time removing some clothing from his trunk in which he also kept a revolver. He claims the revolver fell upon the floor and was accidentally discharged, the bullet going through the open door of his room and striking Ah Chan. He claims he did not know that the Chinese was struck, and Ah Chan did not know at first what had struck him, and certainly was unaware that Matsumoto was the cause.

Koon Chong went to the police station and told the police that he had seen Matsumoto point the gun at Ah Chan and fire it. Dr. Smerson probed for the bullet but failed to locate it. He does not think any serious trouble will result, as the wound is only a flesh wound. The affair is being thoroughly investigated by the police.

GETTING SCHOOL EXHIBIT READY

The school exhibits for the St. Louis exposition will be sent in to the Department of Education by the end of the month. Supt. Atkinson has already received a number of the exhibits from outside schools, but the bulk of the material will not reach Honolulu until next week or later.

The school children all over the islands are writing special compositions which will be sent to St. Louis. Exhibits will also be sent of lace, mats and other articles made by the scholars. The school exhibit will be forwarded whether there is anything else sent from Hawaii or not. The display will not be a costly one, but it will be thoroughly representative of the schools of the Territory.

LAWYERS WILL PUT THE COUNTY ACT TO A TEST

(Continued from page 1.)

least supposed real danger and a request comes for action on our part. Mr. Stewart's resolution seems hardly responsive to the mass meetings' appeal.

Mr. Stewart replied that the general sentiment at the meeting seemed to be that Mr. Hatch's mission at Washington should have the right of way, and that there should be no antagonism to him. He thought that the Association owed it to the Governor and Attorney General that they be called into conference with the representatives of the Association.

Judge Stanley seconded Mr. Stewart's resolutions and said that the Merchants' Association did not intend to dictate to the Bar Association and order a test case. The resolutions arranged for proceeding on calm lines, and to first find if it was wise to bring a test case.

A. F. Judd said he was not a member of the Governor's official family or authorized to speak for him, but he had been credibly informed that if the Hartwell resolution was adopted it would not embarrass the Governor or be considered discourteous to him.

PULL BOTH STRINGS.

J. A. Thurston said he did not draw the inference from Friday's meeting that the Hatch mission was to have the right of way or to interfere in any way with the procedure in the Supreme Court or with the test of the county act.

"If I am not mistaken," said Mr. Thurston, "the suggestion was made by E. P. Dole that we pull two strings to our bow, and that we proceed here while at the same time not opposing Mr. Hatch at Washington. The two methods can be simultaneous and whichever goes through first will be all right so far as it goes. It seems to me that Judge Stanley, because of his absence, has not come in contact with the reasons for this unusual request from the mass meeting. The main reason, which brought the matter to a focus, and brought about the decision to send Mr. Hatch to Washington, was the decision the Supreme Court gave in the case brought by Supt. Cooper, holding that the portion of the County Act where it attempted to create a Board of Public Institutions was inconsistent with the Organic Act and therefore null and void. There was also an expression by Mr. Breckons, that he believed this might invalidate the balance of the County Act, certainly an opinion which is responsible enough, and which caused the Governor to acquiesce in the decision to send Mr. Hatch to Washington. There were certain other strong reasons, aside from public gossip, which tended to throw the County Act under a cloud. The legality of the County Act has been questioned for two or three years, and it is a moral certainty that some merchants will resist the payment, the sooner the question is raised the better. This will not be fomenting litigation. Financial men of the city have also stated that they will not discount the county warrants, until they know if the county has authority to issue them, and if the banks do not discount the warrants as they do now for the Territory, how can the county get along. As soon as the banks refuse to accept the warrants the merchants will decline to extend them credit. Treasurer Kepoika is quoted as saying the counties will start in business without a bean, a disturbing factor in all financial transactions at present, and ample reason why the test should be brought before the Supreme Court at as early a date as possible.

"I would suggest a course midway between Mr. Hartwell and Mr. Stewart's resolutions. It is a matter of course, in a vital measure of this kind, that the committee consult with the Governor and Attorney General. I do not think that we should institute proceedings if it was opposed by the leading officials of the government unless for very strong reasons. From the expression of these two officials I feel sure that they will not oppose a test case. I move that the Executive Committee be authorized to see if a proper case cannot be formulated for presentation to the Supreme Court, and if it can be done to get two attorneys to represent each side of the case.

"It has been suggested that such a case can't be brought, and that there is no foundation for such a test case, while others say there is foundation. This matter should be carefully looked into, for the Bar Association doesn't want to bring a case which will end in a fiasco. If after consultation with the government officers it is decided that a case should be brought, the matter should be submitted to the Supreme Court at as early a date as possible. There is no question but the public interest demands this."

MR. DOLE TALKS.

E. P. Dole said that he was somewhat in the fix of Josh Billings who wanted to send all his wife's relations to war; as he intended to leave soon and couldn't take part in the test case.

"It seems to me that the Hartwell and Thurston resolutions are exactly the same except in words," said Dole. "It seems as if the Bar Association is willing to join all other good citizens in helping the community out of the fix it is in, and time is a very important factor. If the matter is settled by Mr. Hatch's action in Washington, all right, Mr. Hatch should be given every encouragement, but this should not be allowed to interfere with the test of its validity in the Supreme Court, as soon as possible. There can be no question but that the Attorney General and Governor should be called into the conference. I doubt if a case could be brought without the co-operation of the Attorney General, for this must be a real case, it can't be a moot case and then be thrown out for

being improperly before the Supreme Court, and thus hold the Bar Association up to ridicule. A delay of two or three weeks is likely to be disastrous and prompt action is important.

COUNTY ACT NOT IN DANGER.

General Hartwell said that it was not his idea that the county act was in any danger, and he deplored the anxiety felt over it. "The impression is that it ought to be sustained," said he, "and I think it would be better if it is sustained. It is better also that the suits be brought by proper authority. There can be no question but that the whole litigation can be held up until the next session of the legislature and the county law can go on and we can have the benefits of the experience under it, and it may be that the weak spots can then be remedied."

Mr. Hartwell said the facts were as Mr. Thurston had stated, the country was much disturbed, the banks would decline to discount warrants, and there was danger of a financial crisis. He said also that the Bar Association could help to remedy existing conditions, and after conference with proper authorities the test case should be undertaken. He did not doubt but that the Bar Association would furnish attorneys who would act in the matter.

A LAST APPEAL.

Mr. Stewart replied that the disturbed conditions were due to the fact that the Supreme Court had decided the one section to be in conflict with the Organic Act, and that the logic of the decision could not be escaped from, and that the Supreme Court would have to declare the whole act null and void. He also thought it impossible to frame a case which would cover the whole act. The country had been put in a dilemma by the drawer of the act and by all who had anything to do with it. He wanted a committee to be appointed to confer with the Governor and report, and said any other action would be discourteous to the Governor.

J. A. Mathewman said that the Stewart resolution was wrong in saying that the Governor had initiated the movement for a test.

A vote was then taken on Stewart's substitute which was defeated, only wider, Kaulikou and Stanley voting with its introducer. The Hartwell resolution with the amendment by Mr. Thurston was then adopted, the same four voting against it.

On motion of Mr. Stewart a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of the late S. K. Ka-ne. President Smith appointed Stewart, Kaulikou and Stanley. At the conclusion of the meeting the executive committee met and selected J. A. Mathewman to attack the county act and A. S. Hartwell to defend it. Two more attorneys will be appointed to assist those already chosen.

DR. SLOGGETT HOME AGAIN

He Returns to Assume Charge of Insane Asylum.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett returned yesterday from Shanghai after a long absence in the Celestial Empire. He will at once assume charge of the Insane Asylum as the Superintendent, to succeed Dr. Malster.

Dr. Sloggett has little regard for Shanghai and is glad to be back again in the balmy climate of Hawaii. There is a large colony of Hawaiians there, including Dr. Murray, Phil. Denkey, H. M. Ayres, Volcano Marshall, Foster Boyd, Frank Vida and others. Dr. Sloggett says that the reports of Dr. Murray's death were untrue and that it was a case of mistaken identity altogether.

The Oriental Insurance Company which was organized in Honolulu by J. F. McCoy with a number of local Chinese as its backers has wound up its affairs in Shanghai where a large office had been established. Dr. Sloggett was sent from Honolulu to Shanghai as the medical officer for the company.

"Shanghai is not a good place for an American to go if he has not secured a good position in advance," said Dr. Sloggett. "A young man needs such a position or he will have a difficult road to travel after he arrives. Business houses employ Eurasians by a large majority, and these they can obtain for very small wages and they answer the purpose for they understand the language, which an American does not in most cases."

COLLECTOR BAILEY RESIGNS OFFICE

E. H. Bailey, Deputy Collector of the Port of Kahului, Maui, has resigned his office to take effect at the close of business on December 31, 1903. W. O. Aiken of Paia will be appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Bailey's letter to Collector Black-

able was as follows:

Kahului, Dec. 5th, 1903.
Mr. E. R. Stackable, Collector of Customs, Honolulu.

Sir: Herewith I forward my resignation as Deputy Collector to take effect on the last day of this month, Dec. 31st, 1903.

I have to do this owing to the state of my health and my desire to change which my physician advises as a change of climate and to get away from business.

The above date was the date of my steady service in the Hawaiian custom under the former government and the present government.

Very respectfully,
E. H. BAILEY